

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1892.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

MUSEUM (Bloomsbury).

EVENING OPENING.
During the month of JULY the Galleries usually open from 4 to 6 p.m. will be CLOSED during those hours for alterations in the Electric Light Plant, and will be open from 6 to 8 p.m. instead.
E. MAUNDE THOMPSON, Principal Librarian and Secretary.
British Museum, June 15, 1892.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

Patron—Her Majesty THE QUEEN.
HOSPITAL SUNDAY, 19th June, 1892.
Any person unable to attend Divine Worship on that day is requested to send his or her Contribution to the Lord Mayor. Cheques and Post-Office Orders made payable to the Secretary, Mr. HENRY N. CUSTANCE, should be crossed "Bank of England," and sent to the Mansion House.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.

On WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 8 p.m., WILLIAM KNIGHTON, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President, will read a Paper on "Greek and Latin Wit." FERRY W. AMES, Secretary.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE.—MEETING, Monday, June 20, at 8 p.m.

Paper "On the Reality of Knowledge," by Mr. JOSEPH JOHN MURPHY; and a brief Note on Discovery in Egypt. House of the Institute, 8, Adelphi-terrace.

NINTH ORIENTAL CONGRESS, 1892.

Hon. President—H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G.
President—Prof. MAX MÜLLER.

All communications as to Papers and Membership to be addressed to the SECRETARIES, 22, Albemarle-street. Tickets, 1l.; Ladies, 10s.

The Congress will be held September 5 to 12.
Prof. MAX MÜLLER'S Address will be delivered on the Morning of Monday, September 5, and Mr. GLADSTONE'S at 3 p.m. on September 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL'S ORATORIO, "JUDAS MACCABEUS," on SATURDAY, June 25, at 3, on Handel Festival Scale.

Solo Vocalists: Madame Albani, Madame Clara Samuelli, and Madame Patti; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Waldwyn Humphreys, and Mr. Stanley. Choir and Orchestra, 3,000 Performers. Organist, Mr. A. J. Frey, Conductor, Mr. August Mannes.

Numbered Seats, 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d., may now be booked at the Crystal Palace, from 10 to 6 daily, and at the usual Music Libraries.

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PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—The SIXTH ANNUAL LECTURES on the Work of the Society will be given on JUNE 21, in the Lecture Room of the Royal Medical Society, 30, Hanover-square, W., at 4 p.m.

June 21.—The Story of a "Tell," W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.
June 28.—"The Modern Traveller in Palestine." Rev. Canon DALTON, C.M.G.

Tickets for a single Lecture, 2s.; to subscribers of the Society, 1s. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Sec., Palestine Exploration Fund, 24, Hanover-square, W.

CITY of PETERBOROUGH.

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The Public Library Committee of the City of Peterborough are prepared to receive applications for the post of CHIEF LIBRARIAN to the Library about to be opened. Salary, 100l. per annum. To give his whole time to the duties of the office. An ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN at 50l. per annum will also be appointed.—Applications, endorsed "Chief Librarian," accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, must reach me by noon on Friday, the 24th inst.

Personal canvassing strictly prohibited.
By order, W. MELLOWS, Town Clerk, Peterborough.

Town Clerk's Office, June 9th, 1892.

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COLLEGE of PRECEPTORS.—The Council of the College of Preceptors are about to appoint additional EXAMINERS in the following subjects:—(1) Classics (Latin and Greek); (2) French; (3) German. Candidates must be University Graduates, and in the case of the Classical Examination, must have taken First or Second Class Honours. They should also have had considerable experience in school work.—Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be addressed to the Dean of the College, Bloomsbury-square, W.C., not later than the 30th of June. No personal application is to be made to any member of the Council.—Particulars may be obtained on application to C. R. HODGSON, B.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREWS.

THE CHAIR of GREEK having become VACANT by the retirement of Professor Lewis Campbell, applications therefor, accompanied by not fewer than twenty copies of testimonials, may be lodged with the SECRETARY of the UNIVERSITY COURT until 23rd proximo.

St. Andrews, 14th June, 1892.

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The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION to fill up VACANCIES on the FOUNDATION and EXHIBITIONS will be held in JULY NEXT.—For full particulars apply to the HEAD MASTER, 19, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

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PARIS.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on SATURDAY at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 24, Rue de Rivoli.

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LITERATURE

The Letters of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, with the Characters. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Index, by John Bradshaw. 3 vols. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

WITH the present demand for eighteenth century literature, it was certain that Lord Chesterfield's letters would sooner or later be reprinted, and they undoubtedly deserve more attention than they have lately received. They have, in fact, hitherto been not particularly accessible. The 'Letters to his Son' are common enough, but anything like a complete collection of the miscellaneous letters was only to be found in Lord Mahon's edition, which has become scarce and expensive.

For the general reader the most interesting portion of this collection will be found in the miscellaneous letters. Many of these refer to important political events, about which Lord Chesterfield was able to speak with unquestionable authority. His comments on public affairs are nearly always impartial, and show few signs of personal rancour. He had several reasons to dislike Walpole; he distrusted Pulteney and Carteret; and though he held office for a time in the same cabinet with the Duke of Newcastle and Henry Pelham, he could never have forgotten that they had neglected his counsels and treated his wishes with slight consideration. His remarks, however, on these statesmen are rarely ill-natured, and in social life he remained on good terms with both. He holds up for his son's example Walpole's method and order in transacting business. On hearing of Newcastle's death, Lord Chesterfield remarks, in a letter to a friend:—

"My old kinsman and contemporary is at last dead, and for the first time quiet.....I own I feel for his death, not because it will be my turn next; but because I knew him to be very good-natured, and his hands to be extremely clean, and even too clean if that were possible; for, after all the great offices which he had held for fifty years, he died three hundred thousand pounds poorer than he was when he first came into them. A very unministerial proceeding!"

"Mr. Pelham," writes Lord Chesterfield on another occasion,

"died last Monday.....I regret him as an old acquaintance, a pretty near relation, and a

private man, with whom I have lived many years in a social and friendly way. He meant well to the public; and was incorrupt in a post where corruption is commonly contagious. If he was no shining, enterprising minister, he was a safe one, which I like better."

It would be difficult to name any letters which are more characteristic of the writer than those of Chesterfield. They are distinguished by common sense, sound judgment, philosophic equanimity, and that air of courtly breeding which is so often associated with his name. His English is generally correct, and is better than that of most of his contemporaries. Occasionally it is possible to discover an error, such as the use of the double perfect in his letter of July 31st, 1751. "Lady Chesterfield," he writes, "would have come to have waited upon Mrs. Dayrolles....." He would certainly not have been so careless in writing French, though it may be said in his defence that a few years ago a Prime Minister and an ex-Prime Minister, on the occasion of a ministerial crisis, both made the same mistake in their letters to Her Majesty.

Lord Chesterfield has sometimes been accused of insincerity, and he undoubtedly was lavish of flattery, but chiefly, we think, towards those from whom he had nothing to gain. In one of his letters he says that in France "flattery passes only for common civility," and he appears to have adopted a similar practice. But in refusing a request, as in his letters to Dean Swift and Mr. Jevvers, his language, though courteous, was perfectly straightforward and decided.

Many of Lord Chesterfield's letters must, we think, have been lost, or perhaps destroyed by the writer's instructions. In this collection there are but three letters written during the period of his Irish viceroyalty, and only one of them refers to Irish business. The letters, too, which have been preserved, are evidently written with great caution, especially when they refer to affairs in which Lord Chesterfield had been personally engaged. This restraint was in a great measure due to the belief, often expressed in his letters, that his correspondence was tampered with at the Post Office. In the excellent account, for instance, which he gives of the reconciliation between Pitt and Newcastle, no allusion is made to the very important part which he took in that transaction, though he had every reason to be proud of it. An alliance of this sort between rival statesmen who have lately been assailing each other with fierce invective must always be distasteful to English ideas; but on this occasion the proceeding was justified by the result. The relations between Pitt and Newcastle can scarcely have been particularly cordial, and Chesterfield said they were "rather married than united." But the harmony of the administration was preserved by a very simple arrangement. "Pitt does everything," wrote Horace Walpole, "and the Duke gives everything." Pitt, as is well known, soon acquired remarkable ascendancy over the king and the nation, and his achievements threw a lustre over the closing years of the reign. Lord Chesterfield always kept up a friendly intercourse with Pitt, and these letters frequently mention the great minister in terms of high praise. It would almost seem as if Pitt, Bolingbroke, and the King of

Prussia were the only contemporary statesmen for whom Chesterfield had a genuine feeling of admiration.

We seldom find in these letters much social gossip, or those amusing anecdotes which Horace Walpole loved to write to his correspondents. Occasionally, however, we come across a few items of fashionable news. For instance, there is a description of Lady Coventry's first appearance at Court, and Lord Chesterfield remarks on her excessive use of cosmetics. This pernicious habit is supposed to have brought on an illness which eventually proved fatal. An incidental mention is made, too, of the other Gunning beauty. It will be new to some readers of these letters that this lady, the mother of four dukes and the wife of two, refused a third duke, his Grace of Bridgewater, who proposed to her after the death of her first husband.

Although Lord Chesterfield's letters contain but few anecdotes, he sometimes alludes to those current at the time to illustrate the incidents which he describes. We hear of the death-bed utterance of the infamous Col. Chartres, who, speaking of his sins, said, with cynical audacity, that "bygones are bygones." Twice Lord Chesterfield refers to the story of the *omelette au lard*. The elder Dumas was fond of this anecdote, and he has been sometimes credited with its invention; but it must have been in circulation nearly a century before the author of 'The Three Musketeers' became famous. Those of our readers who are not familiar with old French jest-books may like to know the story. On a certain fast day a devout Frenchman was seized with an intense longing for an *omelette au lard*. A plain omelette would have been allowable, but an *omelette au lard* is forbidden on these occasions. The gentleman resisted the inclination for some time, but at last his scruples were overcome and he told his domestic to serve up the dish forthwith. No sooner was the order given than threatenings of a storm were heard, and just as the omelette was brought into the room, a terrific peal of thunder burst over the house. In an agony of remorse and alarm, the penitent threw the delicacy out of the window, but was heard to mutter, in reproachful tones, "Comment done? Tout ce bruit pour une omelette au lard?"

In reading Lord Chesterfield's letters with care and attention it is impossible not to feel that, in political life, he never attained a position worthy of his undoubted talents and reputation. It has been often stated by historians that he was unaware of the queen's influence in public affairs, and his failure is ascribed to this supposed error of judgment. In our review of Lord Chesterfield's 'Letters to his Godson' we endeavoured to prove that this notion was erroneous, and could easily be refuted by passages in his writings. A careful study of these letters reveals many powerful causes which would prevent him from taking a leading part in the Government.

Chesterfield entered public life soon after the death of Anne. The Tory party, as Bolingbroke said, was gone, and for half a century all power was monopolized by the Whigs. But another change had occurred which was not at all favourable to Chesterfield's career. The government of the

country had passed to the House of Commons, and the nation soon showed that they were aware of the fact. Lord Chesterfield was considered to be the first speaker in the Lords; his knowledge of foreign affairs was greater than that of any other English statesman except Carteret; and he possessed a real aptitude for business. Yet none of these qualities was likely to win the popular favour, and there were other obstacles to his success. By the time Lord Chesterfield had acquired some knowledge and experience of public life, Walpole was firmly installed in power, which he retained for more than twenty years. There were several reasons to prevent Chesterfield from holding ministerial office at this period. He disliked the foreign policy of Walpole, and he equally disliked his financial policy, and Chesterfield was too independent—and we believe too conscientious—to help in carrying out measures of which he disapproved. During his first embassy to the Hague his letters already showed how he resented the favour shown by Walpole to Hanoverian interests; and he lost his place as Lord Steward by voting against Walpole's Excise Bill.

In 1742, when Lord Wilmington became Prime Minister—perhaps the most incapable man who ever filled the post—to the surprise of his friends no place was offered to Chesterfield, and he declared in a letter to a friend (March 6th, 1742) that he would not at present accept office. "The change of two or three men only," he writes, "is not a sufficient pledge to me that measures will be changed."

On the death of Wilmington, in July, 1743, "the broad bottom" administration was formed, with Henry Pelham at its head, and supported by Hardwicke and Pitt. We have never quite understood why a seat in the Cabinet was not at first offered to Lord Chesterfield, one of the most important members of the party, and generally considered as its chief. There were, it is true, reasons which might keep him from office. The direction of foreign affairs had been given to the king's favourite minister, Carteret, and his policy was known to be highly distasteful to Chesterfield. There were, too, other obstacles to his employment in the ministry. He was said to be the writer of pamphlets attacking the Hanoverian tendencies of the Government; what was still worse, he had spoken disparagingly of the Hanoverian troops, and had even allowed himself to comment on the king's conduct at Dettingen. In 1744 Carteret resigned. The king had either forgiven Chesterfield or been persuaded that his assistance was necessary, and at last an opportunity was given him to employ his talents in the service of his country. He was appointed envoy to the Hague, and subsequently Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It would have been fortunate for himself and for the country if he had remained in a position where his career was so eminently successful. But in 1747 he became Secretary of State. Lord Chesterfield relates in one of his letters that his predecessor, Lord Harrington, "when he went into the Closet to resign the seals, had them not about him; so sure he thought himself of being pressed to keep them."

Lord Chesterfield remained in office about sixteen months, though from a pamphlet,

'An Apology for a late Resignation,' written, or at least inspired, by him soon after he retired, it is evident that his opinions were never in complete sympathy with those of his colleagues, and his position must often have been embarrassing. His last public act, already referred to, was his reconciliation of Pitt and Newcastle. By this time, however, Chesterfield's physical infirmities incapacitated him from taking any active part in public affairs, and the remainder of his life was spent in dignified retirement.

This article would be incomplete if we did not express our appreciation of the skill and discretion with which Dr. Bradshaw has fulfilled his editorial duties. He has wisely adopted the same arrangement as Lord Mahon, but this edition contains five hitherto unpublished letters of Lord Chesterfield, and in others omitted passages have been restored. Dr. Bradshaw has also been enabled to reprint from the 'Manuscripts and Correspondence of Lord Charlemont,' published last year, a contemporary letter from Lord Charlemont giving his opinion on Lord Chesterfield's 'Letters to his Son.' Nearly all Lord Mahon's notes are contained in this volume, and Dr. Bradshaw has added a few of his own, which, like those of the former editor, are clear, concise, and adequate. There is an excellent table of contents, but we cannot say anything in praise of the index, which is very incomplete. We have only to add that these volumes, though inexpensive, are extremely well got up, and we must express our gratitude to the publishers for issuing them without any of those inferior prints or photogravures intended, we presume, to enhance the value of the works which, in fact, they only disfigure.

To the Snows of Tibet through China. By A. E. Pratt, F.R.G.S. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is an unpretending work descriptive of the journey of a naturalist up the Yang-tze-kiang to the province of Sze-chuen, in Western China. But the author does not appear to have reached Tibet, for his furthest point was Ta-tien-lu, which, though formerly in Tibet, was annexed, with the surrounding country, by the Chinese in the last century. The title of the book is thus to some extent a misnomer, the actual Tibetan frontier being westward of Mr. Pratt's most distant exploration. The ground is pretty familiar, too, to students of Asiatic travel, for the late Capt. Gill, Mr. Baber, and others have traversed several sections of it. We must not forget, however, that the object of the present journey was to secure collections in natural history rather than to explore new ground, and the appendices, with their lists of birds, reptiles, fishes, and Lepidoptera, show that the results were abundant and valuable. The modern traveller is enabled, moreover, to pose as an artist, for all well-equipped explorers now travel with a camera, and several of Mr. Pratt's photographic views, with which his volume is illustrated, are striking and interesting.

The ascent of the Yang-tze-kiang was made in a boat specially constructed for the author at Ichang, but to paint it white for protection against the heat was an error of judgment, as it attracted the notice

and hostility of the Chinese on more than one occasion (the native boats appear to be usually varnished a light brown); while at Kiating-fu advantage was taken of the author's ignorance of the language to fly an official flag, which enabled one of his servants to smuggle on board a small cargo of goods with impunity. A good deal is told of the annoyance experienced from the Chinese, who appear to have been constantly spreading the usual rumours about the sinister intentions of the "foreign devils." A favourite story was that Mr. Pratt had an infernal machine in the boat and was only waiting for a favourable opportunity to blow up the cities on his route. Another report, with rather more show of circumstance and verisimilitude, was that he was catching snakes so large that it required five men to carry them. Consequently on more than one occasion the party were saluted with showers of stones and molested in other ways.

Probably the most interesting portion of Mr. Pratt's journey was when he advanced into the more remote parts of Sze-chuen, the scene of the labours of the French missionaries.

"At Ta-tien-chih I found Père Joseph Martin on a visit to his converts. He had not seen a European since Baber, eleven years ago, and was kind enough to lend me the old mission house to live in. This devoted man has lived in the neighbourhood for many years and has no intention of ever returning to Europe. He has made many converts and is much beloved by them."

The wonderful mountain Oméi, with its perpendicular precipitous face over a mile in height, had been already picturesquely described by Mr. Baber, but Mr. Pratt was fortunate enough to see the celebrated "Glory of Buddha" from the brink of the precipice at the "Golden Summit":—

"This extraordinary phenomenon is apparently the reflection of the sun upon the upper surface of the clouds beneath, and has the appearance of a golden disc surrounded by radiating bars bearing all the colours of the rainbow. These are constantly moving, and scintillate and change colour in a very remarkable manner. It is held in great respect by the Buddhists, and thousands of pilgrims, some coming from great distances, visit the mountain in the hope of being able to see it. A considerable number of them are so overcome by excess of religious feeling on beholding it, that they throw themselves over the frightful precipice into the clouds beneath on which it appears, their bodies as a rule falling upon an inaccessible spur covered with forest, perhaps a mile or more below."

From a point further west the travellers came in sight of the snowy mountains above Ta-tien-lu, away to the north-west, far up which, in crevices and hanging from projections on the rocks, huge icicles could be seen, eighty miles off (!), with the aid of a glass. These were in many cases as large as a church steeple, and when they fall they bring down tons of earth and rock with them, leaving huge semicircular cavities in the places from which they have been suspended.

Mr. Pratt's arrival at Ta-tien-lu was an eventful episode in his journey; for here (on his first arrival) he met Mr. Rockhill, who had travelled through Eastern Tibet, and (on the occasion of his second trip to Ta-tien-lu) Prince Henry of Orleans and M. Bonvalot,

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whose sensational journey has excited still greater attention. A dinner party was given by Monseigneur Biet, the Bishop of Western China, in honour of these numerous travellers, and a party of eight Europeans (certainly the largest number ever assembled at that place) sat down to a repast which must have been most exhilarating and enjoyable to the poor missionaries, whose European callers are few and far between: ten years appears the normal interval between these rare but welcome visitors. Mr. Pratt, being a photographer, was doubly acceptable, and the good Monseigneur was delighted at being able for the first time to send his likeness to his old friends in France of five-and-twenty years ago.

One of Mr. Pratt's greatest prizes was a brace of Tibetan mastiffs, given him by Mr. Rockhill; but unfortunately neither of these beasts lived to reach England, the female dying at Hankow and the male in the Mediterranean. The latter was an enormous beast with a black shaggy coat and tanned legs. He had a broad muzzle, and was extremely powerful and fierce. We believe, however, that specimens do exist in England. Some of Mr. Pratt's birds were more fortunate, but the full value of his collections will, no doubt, be better appreciated when they have been carefully examined and described.

THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

The Story of the Nations.—The Byzantine Empire. By C. W. C. Oman, M.A. (London, Fisher Unwin; New York, Putnam.)

Constantine, the last Emperor of the Greeks; or, the Conquest of Constantinople by the Turks (A.D. 1453), after the latest Historical Researches. By Chedomil Mijatovich. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE task undertaken by Mr. Oman of writing a short history of the "Byzantine Empire" was by no means easy. To compress into the space of 350 short pages the history of nearly twelve centuries, without descending into the style of a dry chronicle, demands not only thorough mastery of the subject, but considerable literary skill. Mr. Oman has accomplished this difficult task with consummate ability. He is gifted with historical instinct, which enables him to select what is most important, and he has a happy way of conveying in a few words a very distinct impression of an event or a personality. Thus he hits the nail on the head when he describes Basil, the founder of the Macedonian dynasty, as "one of those fortunate men who are able to utilize the work of others when their own powers and knowledge fall short"; Alexius Comnenus as "the first emperor to whom the epithet 'Byzantine' in its common and opprobrious sense could be applied"; John Comnenus, the son of Alexius, as "one of those prudent and economical princes who stave off for years the inevitable day of distress." The author also enlivens his pages by suggesting historical parallels, which are sometimes new and always apt. St. Chrysostom has often been compared to John Knox; Mr. Oman calls him a "fifth-century Becket." He compares Justinian with Louis XIV., as others have done before, but his parallel between Belisarius and Marlborough seems to be original:—

"His position, indeed, was not unlike that which Marlborough, owing to his wife's ascendancy, enjoyed at the Court of Queen Anne. Like Marlborough, too, Belisarius was ruled and bullied by his clever and unscrupulous wife. Unlike the great Duchess Sarah, Antonina never set herself to thwart her mistress; but after Theodora's death she and her husband lost favour, and in declining years knew much the same misfortune as did the Marlboroughs."

Mr. Oman is a specialist in the warfare of the Middle Ages, and he probably knows more of the Byzantine science of tactics than any one else in England. He therefore deserves praise for having resisted the temptation of treating important battles like Hadrianople and Manzikert at disproportionate length. But when one reads his brief account of the Russian war of John Zimiscees, one is inclined to regret that he has kept his military knowledge so severely in the background. The parallel which he draws in that passage is more instructive than several pages of description:—

"The tale of John's two great battles with the Russians at Presthlava and Silistria reads much like the tale of the battle of Hastings. In Bulgaria, as in Sussex, the sturdy axemen long beat off the desperate cavalry charges of their opponents. But they could not resist the hail of arrows to which they had no missile weapons to oppose, and when once the archers had thinned their ranks, the Byzantine cavalry burst in and made a fearful slaughter in the broken phalanx. More fortunate than Harold Godwinson at the field of Senlac, King Swiatoslaw escaped with his life and the relics of his army."

The scope of the work excludes any discussion of vexed questions, such as the authorship of the 'Secret History,' or the chronology of the conquest of Syria by the Saracens. In regard to the former we are glad to see that Mr. Oman decidedly rejects the authorship of Procopius (notwithstanding the opinion of Dahn); and his portrait of Theodora is impartial, and justified by the evidence. Mr. Oman has apprehended how important the headings of the chapters are in a short work dealing with a long period, and he has shown some originality as well as discrimination in selecting them. Thus the chapter which describes the misfortunes of the empire under Phocas and the deliverance by Heraclius is called "The Darkest Hour." This does much to impress on the reader the true significance of the moment. Again, the reigns of Leo VI. and Constantine VII. are put together in one chapter, as "The Literary Emperors." Another chapter is called "Manzikert," thus expressing the supreme importance of that battle more effectually than any express statements. But why is chap. xiii. called "The First Anarchy"? We look in vain for another entitled "The Second Anarchy." There are—perhaps inevitably—a few important omissions. Some mention should have been made of the attempt of Nicephorus Phocas to recover Sicily from the Saracens, and the exciting episode of Rametta. This emperor's lifework was to drive the Moslem out of the empire, and the very fact that he tried to do for Sicily what he did for Cyprus and Crete, Cilicia and Syria, adds to his greatness, in spite of the failure of his generals. In connexion with this emperor some reference might also have been made to the establishment of the monasteries on Mount Athos. It strikes us also as a serious

omission that no mention is made of the coming of the Magyars into Europe, and their sudden appearance on the political horizon of the empire in the ninth century, in the reign of Theophilus. They were regarded by Byzantine diplomatists as a very important political factor from the end of the same century forward, as we have clear evidence in the writings of Leo VI. and Constantine VII. Leo VI. incited them against the Bulgarians. Mr. Oman, however, never refers to them until he mentions their conversion to Christianity in the eleventh century. He should also have said something more about the Patzinaks, whose friendship and enmity were, in the view of Byzantine statesmen, attended with such grave consequences.

It is almost needless to say that Mr. Oman does not hold the old-fashioned views of Voltaire and Gibbon about the worthlessness of the Byzantine Empire, and his criticism on Mr. Lecky is not at all too severe. This historian stated that the universal verdict of history is that Byzantine society "constitutes the most base and despicable form that civilization ever assumed." Mr. Oman remarks (p. 153):—

"How Mr. Lecky obtained his universal verdict of history it is hard to see: certainly that verdict cannot have been arrived at after a study of the evidence bearing on the life of the persons accused. It sounds like a cheap echo of the second-hand historians of fifty years ago, whose staple commodity was Gibbon-and-water."

The charges which Mr. Lecky adduces in illustration of his statement are untrue. Thus he speaks of the "perpetual fratricide" of the Byzantine emperors; but Mr. Oman points out that "from 340 to 1453 there was not a single emperor murdered by a brother, and only one dethroned by a brother."

It may be added that the book is illustrated, like the other volumes of the "Story of the Nations." Many of the illustrations are taken from Bayet's 'L'Art Byzantin.' One of the most successful is the reproduction of Mr. Val. Prinsep's remarkable painting of the Empress Theodora.

We are sorry that we cannot speak with such high praise of the contribution of Mr. Mijatovich to the history of the last days of Constantinople. We willingly recognize that there are some interesting and acute remarks scattered about the book, and that the author has done his best to become acquainted with the literature of the subject. But his labour is not according to knowledge. In fact, he does not possess the qualifications which are needful for executing the task which he has imposed upon himself. As the four most important contemporary sources for the siege of Constantinople are written in Greek, a knowledge of that language is obviously indispensable. If Mr. Mijatovich possesses any knowledge of Greek, he is studious to conceal the fact. Our suspicions were aroused by the note on p. 85, where the Latin translation of Phrantzes is quoted instead of the original Greek, and by the recurrence of such a blunder as "Thrynos" (pp. 81, 82) for *Thrénos* (θρήνος). We took down our Phrantzes, and soon came upon a piece of interpretation which is almost too good to be true. The following paragraph occurs on p. 93:—

"In the suite of the Turkish commissioner was a Greek employed probably as an interpreter. The man seems to have been an ardent patriot, and possessed of real political sagacity. Whenever he had an opportunity of meeting the old Despot George alone, he implored him to prevent the conclusion of the peace, 'because,' he argued, 'if the Sultan secures peace with the Hungarians, he will have a free hand to strike down Constantinople!' Phrantzes recorded this, and added, 'but, unfortunately, the Despot of Serbia would not so much as turn his head to look at this suggestion, much less was he willing to reason about it!'"

In the last sentence the note of admiration would be more appropriate outside the inverted commas. Mr. Mijatovich sends us for this story to Phrantzes, iv. c. 2, p. 323; and on going accordingly to Phrantzes we find that what he "added" was something very different indeed. The Greek is as follows:—

κακίαιος οὐκ ἐφρόντισε περὶ τούτου οὔτε ἐμελεν αὐτῷ οὐκ εἶδws ὁ ἀθλιος ὅτι εἰ ἀφαιρεθῇ ἡ κεφαλὴ τοῦ σώματος τὰ μέλη εἰς νεκρά, which means, "and he paid no attention to this, not knowing (unfortunate man) that if the head be severed from the body the limbs are dead." There are also, we are compelled to add, many inaccuracies and errors of another kind in Mr. Mijatovich's work. Duke Nerio Acciajuoli is called "the last French master of Athens" (p. 80). On p. 15 we read of "Robert Guiscar" besieging "Dyrachium," on p. 96 of "Alexius Comnena of Trebizonde," and on p. 92 of "Alexius Comnenus of Trebizonda." On p. 8 we find *contingerunt*, which in this book we cannot with any assurance regard as a slip. Mr. Mijatovich writes very good English, but he seems to have curious notions about proper names. Scanderbeg he calls George "Castriot"; Laonicus and Andronicus he shortens in Slavonic fashion to "Laonic" and "Andronic." But, on the other hand, he will not have Thebes, but speaks of "Thebæ," and prefers "Thracia" to Thrace. If Mr. Mijatovich were writing a history of the Roman Republic, he would doubtless state that "King Perses of Macedonia was conquered by the Roman general Lucy Emily Paul," and that "Corinthos was destroyed by Mummy in 146 B.C."

It must be added that Mr. Mijatovich knows nothing of the valuable monograph of the late Mr. Paspatis, which henceforward every historian who undertakes to write on the Turkish siege of Constantinople is bound to consult.

Rixæ Oxonienses. By Samuel F. Hulton. (Oxford, Blackwell; London, Methuen & Co.)

It is one of the misfortunes attending the rapid publication, in an attractive and easily accessible form, of materials bearing upon the history of the city and university of Oxford, that it tempts the amateur to try his hand on the subject without any sufficient study of it. A lamentable specimen of this sort of work we noticed lately in Mrs. de Paravicini's so-called 'Early History of Balliol College'; and if Mr. Hulton's account of Oxford brawls and factions is less naively ignorant, and has more the appearance of a finished literary production, it sins not the less by its continual

offences against accuracy, by its indolent repetition of old mistakes, and by the absence of common care to avoid new ones. Anthony à Wood's 'History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford' is, no doubt, a rare and expensive work, and even the Oxford Historical Society has not yet plucked up courage to publish a new edition of it. There is, therefore, something to be said for a cento of extracts illustrating this side or that of university life at different times. Mr. Hulton would have had some justification had his ambition been restrained within these modest limits. But he has sought to reconcile the labours of the transcriber with the pretension of an original writer. He has, therefore, filled his volume with extracts, but avoided making any reference, beyond a general one in the preface, to the sources whence they are taken. These he has arranged in a singularly unmethodical way, and pieced them together with slight and second-rate comments of his own. When he comes to a Latin text this is how he deals with it:—

"Then ran upon him Henry de Beaumont and wounded him in the hand, and Thomas de Bloxham struck him pitifully in the back, and William de Leye felled him to the ground, so that he perished."

The original may be read in the late Mr. Thorold Rogers's 'Oxford City Documents,' published by the Oxford Historical Society last year, p. 166:—

"Et prædictus Henricus cum quodam gladio vulneravit ipsum in brachio suo dextro, et prædictus Thomas vulneravit ipsum cum quodam misericorde in dorso: prædictus vero Willelmus de Cleydon vulneravit ipsum in capite, ita quod cecidit. Et statim postea Willelmus de Leye cum quodam hach que vocatur sparsch [leg. sparth] vulneravit ipsum in tibia sua sinistra et fecit ei prædictam plagam juxta genu unde obiit," &c.

Whereupon we remark that in Mr. Hulton's version the "right arm" becomes the "hand," "wounded him with a dagger" becomes "struck him pitifully"—truly a wonderful sort of stroke; the blow on the head is not mentioned; and the stroke of an axe, called "a sparth," on the victim's leg, which is not said to have brought him down, though it no doubt did, is, for lack of a dictionary, reduced into a general statement that his assailant "felled him to the ground." Mr. Hulton in his preface acknowledges his obligations to the publications of the Oxford Historical Society. We do not think the Society need feel under any obligations to Mr. Hulton for the manner in which he has reproduced their materials. It would really have been better had he confined himself to excerpting Wood, and not attempted to walk alone.

The book consists of a series of sketches of the disputes of the University, among the students themselves and against the townsmen. The growth of university privileges is, on the whole, fairly described, though the chronological order is often, for no apparent reason, departed from. From the seventeenth century the subject changes its character, and is concerned with the attitude of the University towards the Civil War and the Puritan Government, and later on with its position as a stronghold of Jacobite partisanship. In this latter part, now that Wood has deserted him, Mr. Hulton naturally depends on Hearne, and

when Hearne ceases he has brought together a number of characteristic stories from various sources. These last chapters, from the Stuarts onwards, are by far the most satisfactory in the book. They are well, if lightly written, and are undoubtedly pleasant reading. Such mistakes as we still find are mostly connected with the earlier history, with which the author is, as we have implied, very poorly acquainted. Thus he says, on p. 110:—

"Until the seventeenth century, Oxford consistently avoided active partisanship in civil war. A position of neutrality was maintained during the wars of Henry III. and De Montfort, which the quarrel between clerks and laics, in 1263, alone disturbed."

Passing by the fact that the quarrel referred to took place in March, 1264, as we now reckon, the feeling of the scholars in favour of the barons is sufficiently shown by the king's expulsion of them from Oxford, and their migration to Northampton, where, as Mr. Hulton himself states (p. 21), they "collected under a banner by themselves, and with their slings, long-bows, and cross-bows, did vex and gall the king's men, so that the king taking notice of them, and zealously inquiring who they were, swore with a deep oath he would have them all hanged."

One of the first acts of Earl Simon after the battle of Lewes was to recall the scholars to Oxford. But in truth Mr. Hulton's history is not meant to stand serious criticism. He has written a book which, with a little more trouble, might have made a lively sketch of an interesting subject; but he has marred it by persistent neglect even of obvious modern works of reference. The six illustrations taken from Skelton's 'Oxonia Illustrata' are prettily reproduced, though the scale is unavoidably too small, and it is a pity that some of them have set off on the opposite page.

WARREN HASTINGS.

The Administration of Warren Hastings, 1772-1785. Reviewed and illustrated from Original Documents by G. W. Forrest, B.A. (Calcutta, Government Press.)
Hastings and the Rohilla War. By Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

It is nearly two years since Mr. George Forrest's three folio volumes of 'Selections' from the Bengal State Papers were noticed in these columns with the appreciation which a work so valuable and so ably edited entirely deserved. A few words of especial praise were reserved for the "masterly" introduction, in which Prof. Forrest worked up his new materials into a full review of Hastings's political career as Governor of Bengal and Governor-General. This introduction he has now reprinted in a separate volume of 317 pages octavo, followed by an appendix of fifty pages and an index of thirty-six. In its present form we may heartily commend it to all those readers—and there must be many such—who, though they have not the leisure to study official writings, take an interest in the great ruler who, by his genius and courage, raised the Company from being a body of merchants and adventurers into the most powerful state in the politics of India."

It is pleasant to note the progress made in the vindication of Warren Hastings

since the year 1878, when Capt. Trotter first took the field against Mill and Macaulay with his attempt at a popular biography of the great Governor. Seven years later Sir James Stephen swept away the remnants of the old Franciscan legend which made Hastings murder Nand-kumār at the hands of Elijah Impey. In 1890 Prof. Forrest published his 'Selections,' which finally disposed of all the charges familiar to readers of Macaulay's 'Essays.' And now Sir John Strachey has published a mass of evidence which convicts Mill of unfairness and bad faith on every point of his indictment against Hastings touching the Rohilla war.

"History furnishes no more striking example of the growth and vitality of a slander. The Rohilla atrocities owe their birth to the malignity of Champion and Francis; their growth to the rhetoric of Burke; and their wide diffusion to the brilliancy and pellucid clearness of Macaulay's style."

Thus wrote Prof. Forrest two years ago (*Athenæum*, No. 3275) on that part of Hastings's career with which alone Sir John Strachey's volume is concerned. In that "perfectly just judgment" Sir John Strachey can find only one defect: Mr. Forrest "has forgotten the 'History' of James Mill." Whether he forgot or simply ignored a work which has long since been proved untrustworthy, it is safe to assume that Mill's influence inspired some of Macaulay's most glaring blunders, and so helped to give new life and wider currency to the legends which Francis and other enemies of Hastings had once foisted upon Burke and Fox.

Sir John Strachey, on the other hand, seems to forget how far the exposure of Mill's inaccuracy and prejudice has already gone. In the preface to this book he makes no reference to Horace Wilson's annotated edition of Mill, which came out some thirty-five years ago, supplying corrections for numberless errors in the original. From Wilson's notes alone it is easy to see how cruelly Mill misrepresented almost every act of Warren Hastings. And yet Sir John has quoted Wilson only once or twice in a volume which completes what Wilson had begun. The same forgetfulness extends to later writers who have done their best to discredit Mill. If any there be, however, who still have faith in that historian, a careful study of this volume will certainly bring them into a sounder frame of mind. Unluckily for the cause of truth and justice, we have still to reckon with a more popular writer than Mill. For one reader of Mill's history, tens of thousands have learnt from Macaulay's essays all they know about Warren Hastings and the India of his day. Sir J. Strachey himself fears

"that the time is distant when English people will cease to accept his brilliant essays as the chief sources of their knowledge regarding the establishment of our empire in India."

That the fear is reasonable it would be rash to deny. Time, however, is slowly doing its work in Hastings's favour, and each fresh blow struck with good aim at the popular idol is sure to tell. The attack indirectly begun by Wilson has been followed up by more than one of Hastings's latest biographers and by one able his-

torian of our day. Sir James Stephen demolished the Macaulay legend about Nand-kumār; and now Sir J. Strachey, following closely on Mr. Forrest, has stripped off the last rag of likelihood from the slanders heaped on Hastings in the matter of the Rohilla war. A captious critic, indeed, looking through the references in this volume to Mr. Forrest's 'Selections,' might be tempted to say that its author had added nothing substantially new to the mass of evidence adduced by Mr. Forrest on Hastings's behalf. But this would hardly be fair to a writer whose independent researches have led him into fields either new or but partially explored, and whose zeal in ferretting out new evidence on points of incidental moment has at least resulted in a work of first-rate usefulness for all unbiased readers of Indian history. Sir J. Strachey has brought together in one compact volume every scrap of information needful for the right understanding of Hastings's policy at one important period of his career. Henceforth whoever would ascertain for himself, at a moderate cost of time and money, the whole truth about the conquest of Rohilkhand, will have no excuse for questioning the falsity of Mill's and Macaulay's statements under this head.

Sir J. Strachey's preface indicates the depth and breadth of his researches; and the book itself proves what excellent use he has made of his materials, which are "very voluminous, of very unequal value, and not always easy of access." These include an immense mass of manuscript records bound up in serial volumes at the India Office, and 264 volumes of Hastings's MS. papers in the British Museum. Extracts from some of these documents—others have been used before—appear for the first time in the present volume, bringing to light some pertinent detail or adding new weight to facts already known. At p. 59, for instance, we have part of a long private letter of March, 1772, to Sir George Colebrooke, in which Hastings foreshadows the very policy which he afterwards pursued towards the King of Delhi and the ruler of Oudh. He had already made up his mind to pay no more tribute to "this wretched king of shreds and patches," who owed all he had to our bounty, and whose claim to drain Bengal of specie for the benefit of his new friends and our only foes, the Marathas, was "not intrinsically worth three halfpence." Our true policy, he maintained, was to strengthen the hands of our useful ally, the Wazir of Oudh, for purposes of a common defence against Maratha ambition. "We should leave him the uncontrolled master in his own dominions. We should assist in making him such, and enabling him to be an useful ally instead of a burden to us."

Other letters quoted for the first time in chapter xii. throw some interesting side-lights on the doings of Champion and his officers during the Rohilla war, and on Hastings's determined efforts to enforce, in Champion's despite, his own high views of military discipline. Mr. Forrest's shrewd contention that Champion himself was the real source of the calumnies which Francis handed on to Burke is now placed beyond rational dispute. It is curious, by the way, as a writer in the *Westminster Review* for

March, 1891, has pointed out, to mark how readily Macaulay endorsed the foulest slanders against Warren Hastings on the faith of a man whose true measure he seemed to have taken in his portraiture of Francis as the real Junius. Under Sir J. Strachey's searching examination, not only has Mr. Forrest's verdict upon Hastings been thoroughly confirmed, but the character of his ally, the Nawáb-Wazir, has come out clear of all its darker stains.

Another good "find" among the Hastings MSS. is a paper written apparently by William Redfearn, the Persian interpreter who translated the Wazir's letters in 1773. The writer expressly declares that he never meant to use the words "extirpate" and "exterminate" in the sense which Hastings's enemies had fastened upon them. The Persian word which he had so translated meant, in fact, to *expel*, or "remove *extra terminos*." It appears, too, from Johnson's 'Dictionary' that the words "extirpate" and "exterminate" were still at that time used in their old etymological sense. It was in this sense only that Hastings understood the Wazir's proposals, and only in this sense were they carried out by the removal of some Rohilla chiefs with their followers across the Ganges, into the country of the Rohilla Zabita Khan. A large number of Rohillas remained behind in the domains secured by treaty, through Hastings's influence, to the Rohilla leader Faizullah Khan, whose descendants still rule as Nawábs of Rampur.

With regard to the treaty whose breach provoked the war, Hastings himself, as Sir J. Strachey has clearly shown, looked upon Sir Robert Barker's personal share in it as pledging the English to aid in its due performance. His policy throughout was perfectly consistent and carefully statesman-like. As the servant of a trading company he had, of course, to consider its commercial aspects also; but these were never placed, as Macaulay places them, in the forefront of his programme. His aim from first to last was political, and he justified it on grounds not only of expediency, but of moral obligation. A man's motives must be judged by his actions in given circumstances, and each new piece of evidence concerning Hastings tends to confirm Sir J. Strachey's estimate of the first Governor-General of India as "not only among the most wise and courageous of the founders of our Indian Empire—for that even his enemies could hardly deny—but as one of the most virtuous." After all, the ghost of Gleig, whom Macaulay vilified and even Sir J. Strachey unduly contemns, may henceforth rest in peace, for every chapter in this volume indirectly testifies to the substantial value of his ill-constructed biography and to the general justice of his conclusions.

La Papauté, le Socialisme, et la Démocratie.
Par Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU's new book is a reprint of his recent articles in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, with the addition of the Papal encyclical on the labour question. It is as eloquent and as able as were his three books on Russia, but, considered

from the general or non-French point of view, it is not at all complete. The relations of organized religion with labour and with our future social state should be considered from at least four standpoints: that of the Roman Catholic countries, that of the countries subject to the spiritual domination of the Eastern Church, that of the English-speaking world, and that of the remainder of the globe. M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's book deals only with the problem as it presents itself in Roman Catholic countries, and, indeed, specially with its French appearances. There is little which is applicable to the situation as it exists in England and the United States, in Australia, or even in Ireland and Canada, which, though Roman Catholic, are British from a labour point of view even more than they are Catholic. Neither has M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu apparently made himself acquainted with the relations between the English High Church party of the present day and the moderate Socialists. But having regard to the limitations of his title, and virtually excluding the relations of the Roman Church to labour in the United States, which he mentions repeatedly, but with which he does not really deal, the work is valuable. Our author does not write from any standpoint of prejudice. He is not a Socialist, but when we have said this we have named the only limitation upon his sympathies which is at all apparent. He does not write as a Catholic, but rather as a friendly outside observer, not irreligious; and if he is somewhat pessimistic in his apprehensions so far as concerns the future relations of capital and labour, he gives ground for his fear. His opinion is that a struggle will take place, grave and long, of which even our children will not see the end. A social war will rage for several generations. It will not be a Thirty Years' War confined to one part of the globe, but a war of a hundred years or more which will set fire to the two worlds. Our Western civilization has never been further from true peace, and, still bleeding from her national wars, Europe is destined to fall into a more formidable war of classes. Christian feeling and organized religion will not be strong enough to prevent the explosion, and it is doubtful whether national sentiment and patriotism are sufficiently powerful to check it. M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu shows himself in some passages hostile to French trades unionism; but he does not write as though he were well acquainted with sound trades unionism or with the historical trades unionism of Great Britain, and the evils which he ascribes to trades unionism as a system are those which attach to ill-organized and inefficient trades unionism rather than to the institution.

Our author powerfully points out the impossibility for the Roman Catholic Church, at all events in France, of siding permanently with labour, however much her interest at this moment may draw her in that direction. Policy may say to her, "The rich and the Conservative must always give you their aid. It is among those who will be your enemies if you are not friendly to them that you should seek for support." But the time is coming, in M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's opinion, when the employer, in France at least, will be oppressed by the

trade union; and the Church, which cannot exist unless she respects the eternal laws of justice, will be unable to sacrifice the owner and the master to the grasping selfishness of ill-organized labour. The Pope, then, may be a conciliator, or rather may offer to be one, but without much chance of being cordially accepted in the post.

In a passage of the highest order of eloquence M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu concludes by conjuring the youth of the great families of France to imitate the example which has been set them in Russia, by mixing with the people and learning to live their life.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

That Wild Wheel. By Frances Eleanor Trollope. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

Mark Tillotson. By James Baker. 3 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

A Woman at the Helm. By the Author of 'Dr. Edith Romney.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Of the World, Worldly. By Mrs. Forrester. 2 vols. (Same publishers.)

No Compromise. By Helen Hetherington and the Rev. H. Darwin Burton. 3 vols. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

The Story of Dick. By Major E. Gambier Parry. (Macmillan & Co.)

The Lady of Fort St. John. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. (Sampson Low & Co.)

Norah Grey. By L. Hartley. (Digby, Long & Co.)

Two Aunts and a Nephew. By Miss M. Betham-Edwards. (Henry & Co.)

A Question of Time. By Gertrude F. Ather-ton. (Gay & Bird.)

The Poison of Asps. By R. Orton Prowse. (Methuen & Co.)

Un Parvenu. Par A. Chabot. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

IN such a writer as Mrs. Trollope one feels, as it were, the latent force of excellent literary traditions as well as of individual merit. 'That Wild Wheel,' like sundry other novels by the same author, shows her to possess a good deal of narrative skill and some power of character drawing. A notable instance is William Hughes, the painter, pursued by adverse fortune, which he accepts as to the manner born. He somehow just misses being a remarkably human as well as a fine type of manhood; as it is, there is plenty of touching and delicate handling to be observed in the study of the man. His niece and admirer in chief, the girl Barbara Copley, is also decidedly likable. The name of Barbara has been in fiction so often associated with the pleasanter aspects of girlhood that it almost seems to connote such a relation. This Barbara is no exception. She is nice and natural, and, though sensitive and high-minded in a wholesome way, is never "high-falutin'"—a thing for which one may be grateful in the days of the analytical and introspective heroine. The story perhaps harks back over much, and its present action is all more or less based on certain old, unhappy, far-off things that occurred when William Hughes was young, and before his favourite sister had been betrayed and deserted by the man who attempts to make financial and tardy reparation to a later generation.

William and his old aunt possess a good deal of Welsh fire, and act accordingly, in spite of their poverty. We fancy Mrs. Trollope has introduced rather more characters than she can comfortably keep under control, and that the scene changes more than is good, considering what is to be got out of the scene-shifting. The humour, too—for the book has some—is at times rather overdone, and now and again hovers too near caricature to suit the restrained tone—the groundwork of a story which, if not exactly strong, is not without other merits.

Though the young man who lends his name to the title-page of Mr. Baker's story is a little priggish in his goodness, and though his adventures are recorded in a somewhat didactic and elaborate manner, still 'Mark Tillotson' is thoroughly readable. It deals not only with good young men and women—two juvenile couples and one elderly pair being all that could be desired in point of virtue and propriety—but also with a clever investor of the money of widows and orphans, and with a foreign Delilah who leads both the good and the bad men astray. More than one of the characters are decidedly polyglot, and under the circumstances the printing would look better if the ladies did not talk of themselves as *exaltés*, and grow excited over "Tannhauser." But as the above-mentioned Delilah is spoken of as a "fleshy sensualist," though not otherwise represented as being conspicuously fat, it may be supposed that the author has passed his proofs rather too easily, and thought less of the form than of the substance and incidents of his story. At any rate, these incidents, if they are not original, are fairly bright and varied, and the novel-reader will not be likely to vote 'Mark Tillotson' dull.

'A Woman at the Helm' is a pretty story, devoid of harrowing incidents or theological discussions, and pleasantly interesting throughout. It opens promisingly, with a rather original situation; but the tangle of cross-purposes which keep the hero and heroine apart is not very cunningly devised or convincing. The introduction of Tony Forrester, a high-spirited, town-bred lad, with a passion for newspapers and a genius for cheerful effrontery, greatly brightens up the third volume. The grace and geniality of the author's style, however, atone not a little for the absence of constructive ingenuity in the plot.

The subject of Mrs. Forrester's new novel is hardly original; but the book is pleasantly written, and occasionally shows signs of delicate observation. The machinations of a society siren, the perils of the honourable young man whom she had jilted on account of his poverty in days gone by, but had not forgotten, his final recognition of her worthlessness, and the triumph of a charming young girl, are familiar themes enough. They are set forth in this instance with a certain charm and freshness, which would be still more potent if it were not for the excellent Anthony's fondness for moralizing. His mysterious "liege lady" Athene also begins with a weakness for expressing trite opinions on large subjects at considerable length; but she fortunately gets the better of this habit as the book proceeds, and becomes an agreeable though always shadowy personage. Mrs. Forrester contrives

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to avoid dwelling unnecessarily on the unpleasant features of "smart" and fast society, which is in itself meritorious in any novelist who chooses to write about that particular set. She shows to advantage when dealing with simple, honest, and upright people, who are not so easily made interesting. She would do well to avoid the continual use, or rather abuse, of French phrases—often misapplied, and sometimes incorrect in themselves—in which she has indulged in 'Of the World, Worldly.'

In spite of a rather painful and laboured air 'No Compromise' might, we fancy, have been evolved single-handed; it is the joint work, however, of two persons, the Rev. H. Darwin Burton and Miss Helen Hetherington. With sundry of its chapters yet in mind, notably that concerned with the election business, we feel we may without unfairness define the book as the manufactured novel with a purpose thrown in. There are plenty of people—people who, with all the careful handling bestowed upon them, lack more or less the vital spark; perhaps the Wildgraves come nearest to having a touch of it; the main object is, however, evidently propagandist in its nature. It is clerical *versus* secular education that admits of "no compromise," and is dragged in head and shoulders. In a certain town, Dainton by name, a small coterie of people with a handful of clerics belonging to the Oxford Mission rejoice exceedingly in a local victory, the details of which are not omitted. The Rev. Cyril Vivian, the most ardent of the group, is, we are told, "a bright example of the true English gentleman and the Anglican priest," "with an appearance of physical weakness in contrast with the mental strength of his forehead." Familiar, too, in his way, is the unattractive capitalist, and in *her* way the bright and wholesome English girl who clamours for better terms for the workers, and who dabbles in Christian Socialism and Social Christianity, without losing her taste for tennis and its accompaniments. The hero of the story is even less original and less well realized than these, though the authors seem to have done their best to set him on his legs and keep him there. If, as we suppose, he is intended to stand for the bluff and sturdy Englishman, with his "grasp of iron" and "hands indicative of strength of will and purpose," we do not feel his attitude to be the right one. The position is caused by his having employed the iron grasp rather too freely when hurling (in self-defence) a rascal over a cliff "out West." For this over-zeal he goes afterwards heavily laden, denying himself the privileges of the Church for years and the affection of the girl he loves, who loves him. He also even passes for an "Unbeliever" at times! Finally, a measure of his supposed guilt is disposed of, and with the aid of an "early celebration" and "the benefit of the clergy" generally his sensitive scruples are removed, his affections requited, and—perhaps we need not say more.

'The Story of Dick' is a very simple and, to tell the truth, not particularly interesting narrative about a little soldier boy, whose parents had to send him to his uncle and aunt at Chapel Farm when their regiment was ordered to India. The descriptions of rural life and country folk are pretty; but

the sayings and doings of Dick and his young cousin, which are perfectly natural and lifelike, require something more to make them interesting. The high-spirited young hero, adored by everybody excepting his sour-tempered aunt, who takes long to fall a victim to his charms, is an old acquaintance in fiction; and some of his compeers possess more powerful attractions for the general reader than Dick, who is only at times amusing. Of course he fulfils a mission, and risks his life to save his cousin from the fruits of his own folly. Fortunately he does not die in the odour of sanctity, but lives to save his aunt useless remorse at not having appreciated him in time.

The author of 'The Romance of Dollard' has drawn in her new work on the historical records and archives relating to the early history of Nova Scotia, and with very considerable success. Her romance deals with the rivalries of two chiefs of Acadia—D'Aulnay de Charnisay and Charles de la Tour—and sets in bold relief the heroic life and tragic end of Marie de la Tour, the wife of the latter. Now and again a jarring note is struck by the preciousness of the author's diction; but in the main she handles her theme with a good deal of romantic charm. There is a certain amount of extravagance in the picture of the dwarf, Le Rossignol, and her familiar, the swan Shubenacadie; but the suggestion of uncanniness about this fantastic figure is conveyed with real skill.

L. Hartley is young and ingenuous, and 'Norah Grey' has the qualities of its author. Its characters are made happy or miserable as though by the woven spells of a maiden in her teens, who has sought the four-leaved shamrock with success, and is thereby dispensed from the tedious limitation of having to make actions fit in with motives, or effects with causes. The way in which the Earl of Camberwell's discarded grandchildren are raised to the seventh heaven of earthly felicity after years of the seamy side of life is almost enough to charm a pessimist out of one of his worst fits of the blues.

The materials of Miss Betham-Edwards's new story, which forms one of the "Victoria Library for Gentlemen," are somewhat thin; but in the hands of so expert a practitioner they are turned to the best possible account. Miss Betham-Edwards knows her Paris, and has studied the American girl from the life. The enlightened maiden aunts and their nephew—a capital specimen of an honest English youth—are pleasantly drawn, and the result is an agreeable specimen of the cosmopolitan novelette, eminently calculated by its tone for consumption by Victorian gentlewomen.

A young man with "warm tremendous lips," a nose which "although large was delicate as a lancet, and had nostrils so thin and flexible that when they were not quivering like the wings of a captured bird they lay limply against the septum,"—who is the author of the 'Restoration of Pindar's lost Dithyrambs to Bacchus and Pæans to Apollo,' and yet "could eat an ox,"—and a woman twice his age, with whom he is in love, and whose "pink mouth was like a bursting azalea," while "in her clear blue eyes were little yellow specks; they were

like lakes lying calmly above golden sand and covered with a thin layer of ice": such do not at first sight appear likely subjects for a readable novel. Yet, in spite of many obvious exuberances of diction and grave faults of taste, especially at the beginning, 'The Lady of Fort St. John' shows distinct power. Though the chief actors in the story give utterance to various absurd remarks and have absurd characteristics attributed to them, they are no mere puppets, but are invested with a life and individuality which cover a multitude of absurdities. The hero and heroine win the reader's sympathies almost from the first, while the scandal they create in the prim New England town of Danforth, and the philosophic attitude of the elder Mr. Saltonstall, are effectively sketched. Miss Atherton's great fault is a lack of humour. It is true Mark is meant to be eccentric, but surely it passes the bounds for him to say on his second visit to Boradil:—

"Do you know what I feel the greatest desire to do with your mouth?"

"For the first time Boradil was somewhat taken aback, but he went on reflectively,—

"I want to take the underlip between my thumb and finger and pull it open. I feel sure that more than half of it is on the inside. It looks like one of those laurel blossoms half burst."

The other story in the book, 'Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand,' is a merry conceit, pleasantly told. A protest, however, must be entered against such Americanisms as "brainiest," "comeling," "cotillion" (*sic*), and "non-committal" used as an adjective, before they have taken a firm hold on this side of the Atlantic.

The best thing that can be said for 'The Poison of Asps' is that the dulness of Tattlebridge, where the scene is laid, is admirably reflected in the dreariness of the book. So far it has dramatic fitness; but it was hardly worth while so laboriously to convey this impression through 400 pages. The first two chapters tell the reader as much as he wants to know of the story; the elaboration only tends to disgust him with Cunningham, who proves to be a weaker character than one is at first given to expect; and with Catherine, who would be more bearable if she did not talk about "megalopsuchia" (*sic*), and ostentatiously read the *Quarterly Review* in a railway carriage. The only interesting character who is hinted at, the epicurean old aunt of decidedly liberal views, most disappointingly never appears. The conversations with which the book teems are the veriest commonplace, and the frequent discussions of mild High Church innovations become exceedingly wearisome. Finally, in any future novel which Mr. Prowse may attempt he should be more sparing in the use of French quotations, which are singularly inappropriate in a novel of this character, and have an air of pretension not warranted by their surroundings.

'Un Parvenu' is a clever picture of the true *demi-monde* of Paris, that is to say, of that half-world of doubtful foreigners and adventurers which has a very real existence, although we are apt to use its name for a very different institution.

RECENT VERSE.

One in the Infinite. By George Francis Savage-Armstrong. (Longmans & Co.)

Bog-Land Studies. By J. Barlow. (Fisher Unwin.)

Love's Looking Glass. (Percival & Co.)

Voices from Australia. By Philip Dale and Cyril Haviland. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

Verses Grave and Gay. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. (Cassell & Co.)

Cantilenosae Nugae. By David Will. M. Burn. (Oamaru, N.Z., Burn; London, Eden, Remington & Co.)

DR. ARMSTRONG adds to his 'One in the Infinite' an account of it in which he treats it as one poem. But the short detached pieces which are the contents of the volume have no inter-connexion which can make a unit poem of the collection. They are merely detached pieces classified by grouping, and permitted by their themes to fall into three fairly distinct groups. In those of the first group a disbeliever, once a believer, harps upon disbelief and upon the hopelessness of disbelief, upon death, upon evil, and upon the vainness of this and that creed: in the second group his reiterated themes are reckless acceptance of life as it is, reckless enjoyment, reckless loving: in the third and last group—well, Mr. Armstrong says:

"The concluding portion of the Poem represents a renewed struggle for light by other methods and other avenues of advance, resulting in the attainment of a broader and a loftier faith, out of which seem to spring a fuller happiness and healthier and more vigorous activities."

A great defect of this very numerous collection is its monotony. There is, to be sure, considerable variety of metres; but the similarity of treatment and expression makes this variety pass almost unobserved. The themes of the central group are unlike those of the other two and meant to be in contrast with them; but even in these themes the tone of thought is perceptibly the same as that of the distressful themes—the recklessness and the enjoyment are only another way of saying the same things, and often their thin disguise is thrown aside. Within the groups respectively the monotony is great indeed: lyrics by the dozen resemble each other like cherries on one tree. A good deal of real thought and force is thus thrown away; and much of the book is in all ways weaker than it would have been if what thought and force and poetic skill has been scattered into several poems had been condensed to make a single poem thoroughly good. The diction is too elaborate for poetry; and this, together with an appearance of corresponding strain in the thoughts, frustrates that subjective reality, as if a soul were speaking aloud in the stress of its conflicts or its despair or its hopes, which alone could make a work on the lines of 'One in the Infinite' either poem or gospel.

We must wait for an expert to tell us whether the dialect of Mr. J. Barlow's 'Bog-Land Studies' is strictly that spoken by the Irishmen of the district he unflatteringly calls Bog-Land; all that can here be said of it is that he uses it with delightful effect, and that it differs from most of the dialects put into print by its not setting the ordinary reader to the task of thinking it into a translation. It would have been a pity if verbal puzzles had intervened to dull the reader's enjoyment of the vivid, while seemingly unconscious, humour, the picturesqueness, the unpretentious pathos, the downrightness, and the naïveté, of the telling of these peasants' stories. There are some fascinating bulls scattered about the book—bulls of the right kind, not blunders, but flashes of luminous confusion. When Mr. Barlow's ignorant thinker, yearning for knowledge of what there is behind "the big black shadow," remembers that

Praste, tubbe sure, an' Parson, accordin' to what they say,
The whole murther's plain as a pikestaff an' clare as the day,

no exactness of expression could express so much as his adding

An' to hear thim talk av a world beyant ye'd think at the last
They'd been dead an' buried half their lives, an' had thramped it from west to aist.

A good sample of a way of putting things corresponding in brightness to the bulls—is in the description of a lad's precious charges, the cow and the neighbour's little girl,

That had mostly a mind to be goin' wheriver you wanted thim laste.

Quaint pretty fancies there are in plenty, as when the country wench in her ecstasy at the first sight of precious stones thinks

An' the red wans an' green, if a rainbow was sowin' e'd take thim for seeds,

dates a Lent time by remembering that

— the white cloe-flower was meltin' from off the black hedges like hail
In the sunshine,

and likens a bride all in white to

— a branch o' wild pear, when ye scarce see the stem for the bloom.

But there is stronger descriptiveness than this sort—descriptiveness of which some of the bits about the sea in 'Th' Ould Master' are the most striking: this is one of them, a splendid account of the rise of a tempest in summer,—

Just a still misty day wid no shadow or shine was that same Holy Eve;

Not a breath on the smooth o' the say, on'y now an' agin a soft heave

Swellin' up here an' there, as ye'll see in a sheet spread to blach by the hedge,

That keeps risin' an' fallin' as oft as a breeze creeps in under the edge.

Yet, as still as it was, we well knew that thim heaves were a sure sign o' win'

On its way; an' we all were a-wishin' the boat 'ud make haste an' come in;

But we watched an' we wished till high sunset, an' nary the sound av a pull,

Till at last, dhrit in from the west, came the fog like a fleece o' sheep's wool

Sthreeded down low on the wather, an' hidin' away what-soever it passed

In its sthredlin'; and all av a minyit, out somewhere behind it, a blast

Lep' up howlin' an' rushin' an' flusterin' thro' it, an' dhivin' it on,

Till afore we knew rightly 'twas comin', it's iverythin' else seemed clane gone.

For yer ears was 'most blinded wid spray, an' the win' deaved yer ears wid its roar,

Not a step could ye look past the foam that seethed white to yer fut on the shore:

Sure ye couldn't ha' tould but the Irish was left in the wide world alone,

Just set down be itself in the midst av a mist and a great dhrary moan.

Mr. Barlow uses an amount and variety of pause-breaks unusual for the kind of measure he has chosen, and it is doubtful whether he had not better have run a little more risk of the too monotonously surging rhythm he has evidently been bent on avoiding. Decidedly his most effective passages, and those which most seem (as versified talking should) as if the speaker talked verse as unaware of it as M. Jourdain

was of his prose, are those in which the rhythm runs away with free swing to the end of the lines without marked intermediate pauses. The joint publication of a book of verse has obvious conveniences for writers who desire to gain the ear of the public and who mean to be thrifty in the venture. But for a critic it has inconvenience only. It would be all very well if the jointness consisted merely in the authors putting their poems between the same covers, and each author had a separate section to himself. But the custom is to intersperse the contents so that pieces by one and pieces by another may mingle proportionately, like the layers in a striped jelly. Such a mingling makes it out of the question that any ordinary perusal of the book should give an impression of the authors in their separate individuality; the reader who, from a friend's interest or a critic's duty, resolves to obtain that must set himself to track an author at a time through the volume, carefully skipping the pages of the others till one by one they have their turns. The process is not greatly laborious when each poem bears a signature—though even so the merely general reader would not be at the pains—but when, as in the volume called 'Love's Looking Glass,' the poems are ranged signatureless, as if all by one hand, and we are required

to discover their authorship by incessant references to the table of contents, the task is annoying. And it does not suffice to keep referring to the table of contents; the suffering student has further to work through all the pages and make marks to indicate the respective authorship of the poems, before he can begin his separate reading. In this manner the three single gentlemen rolled into one of 'Love's Looking Glass' will be found to be divisible, and some appreciation of their individual quality can be attained. The M. of the table of contents (Mr. J. W. Mackail) is the richest in poetic quality. His promptings are often too obviously those of the refined academic scholar minded to write poetry because he knows how to do it with artistic fitness, rather than those of the born poet who would have sung somehow if no one had ever sung before him; but he possesses imagination as well as good taste, and in some of his productions there are passages of true feeling. If he were a fledgling author such gifts as he has shown would be indications that he would leave behind him the student's classicism and the appearance of training and premeditation of his present stage, and pass into a period of freer impulse. But many of the poems in 'Love's Looking Glass' were in a published volume, 'Love in Idleness' by name, so long ago as 1883. There is not in Mr. Mackail's poems in the present volume internal evidence dating them as early or recent—unless indeed it may be assumed that certain echoes, betokening that the rhythms, now of Lord Tennyson, now of Mr. Swinburne, were haunting the writer's ears, belong to the earlier time. But the ground for this assumption is only the fact that many beginners fall into such echoing before practice and self-reliance have taught them to detect and to avoid it; there is nothing in the thought and handling of the poems from which a difference in the writer's maturity at the times of their being composed can be distinguished. He seems to have started with an unusual completeness, and not afterwards to have altered or widened his range. N. (Mr. J. Nichols) is, like M., a writer with scholarly inspirations and skilled in metre. His work is best where it is least pondered; sometimes, with a pensive idea to express, or love-tenderness, he produces verse that has the attractiveness of spontaneity as well as of finish. B. (Mr. H. C. Beeching) has a light and musical touch in versification; his poetic pleasure seems to be most in translation, or semi-translation; but he writes original verse with good effect—often in the tone of sorrow.

The first part of 'Voices from Australia' is by Mr. Philip Dale, the second by Mr. Cyril Haviland. Neither writer shows signs of other call to produce verse than that which is common, especially in youth, to persons of quick mental impulses and literary inclinations.

Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's 'Verses Grave and Gay' are unpretending, and some of them are pretty and pleasant. There are no particular faults to be pointed out in them, but they are scarcely worth publishing. They are fitter for a volume for private circulation among the author's friends.

Mr. David Will. M. Burn prefaces his dramatic poem 'Rahab' (number one of the contents of his volume, 'Cantilenosae Nugae') with an introductory epistle to Robert Browning, sent that poet many years ago with a copy of 'Rahab,' in which he thus asserts himself:—

Herewith I send you what perhaps you'll style

An absolute folly—may a relative,

But folly anyhow; or possibly

You may see in it—strength, say I? or, well,

Purpose, perhaps? or—matters little what

Since you are you and your Soul's eyes are yours,

Not mine, and see not my sights—let it pass.

I am a Poet tho I write but trash

Perhaps, or worse; and someday I shall write

What men will have to listen to. Meantime

They may laugh an they please—let that, too, pass.

At some other time he composed a highly eulogistic sonnet addressed to Mr. Lewis Morris, in which he informs him "Thy worth hath won thee

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lovers.....in our young land," and then proceeds:—

One of these lovers I—
No worshipper, Thou need'st must understand,
But one who judgeth Thee from that same high,
Pure standpoint where, greatest of that great band
Immortal—led by Psyche to the sky
Thou sawest the radiant Apollo stand.

And in a second sonnet to Mr. Lewis Morris he further tells the poet he holds so divinely great:—

Thou hast achieved much, I have but begun;
The goal Thou nearest, while the starter's shot
Still thrills my ear; but see, our course is one—
Strange surely if we knew each other not!

This consciousness of innate poetic greatness is not borne out by anything in 'Cantilenosæ Nægæ.' The work announces itself on its title-page as vol. i. of his poems: the second volume may bring "what men will have to listen to," but, except for his strong confidence in his inspiration—which may (who can tell?) spring from some sensation of latent power rather than from self-conceit—Mr. Burn's present utterances do not show promise of his one day revealing himself as truly a poet. He has fervour, however, and he can manage lyric metres fairly well. His blank verse makes uncomfortable reading.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE best thing that has yet appeared in favour of Imperial Federation is a small volume under that name, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., and written by Mr. George Parkin. We confess that, knowing that Mr. Parkin was a lecturer for the Imperial Federation League, we hardly expected to find so practical a work proceeding from him, or one so little open to critical attack. Mr. Parkin has learnt a great deal since he began his tours, and the confident attitude of some of the supporters of Imperial Federation is in this volume conspicuous by its absence. Mr. Parkin here writes with the most admirable sense and with the most full appreciation of all the difficulties of his task. He begins by clearly establishing his case from the point of view of the advantage of Imperial Federation, were it possible; and he then proceeds to discuss with complete good faith the difficulties which lie in its way. Almost the only statement in Mr. Parkin's book which has the air of exaggeration is that in which he suggests that possibly Australia might have got the worst of it in a war with China growing out of her action against the Chinese. Obviously, if the Australians stood alone, they would do so with a federal army and navy capable of defending their shores against a Chinese invasion; and unless the Chinese made a larger use of European naval officers than their jealousy inclines them to do, a Chinese fleet would hardly reach Australian shores, far less make a serious impression on them. Australian trade is chiefly carried in foreign ships, and it is hard to say what instant damage China could inflict upon Australia; while in the long run there can be little doubt that Australian enterprise would enable a federal Australia to pick up in the event of war such outlying dependencies of the Chinese empire as she might care to take. The most noteworthy utterance of Mr. Parkin, considering who he is and for whom he speaks, is the following:—

"There are those who think that Australian Federation will not make for British unity, but will instead prove the prelude to Australian Independence. I believe that this is an entirely mistaken view. But were it true; did the choice for Australians lie between Federation with the Empire and Federation among the colonies themselves, I unhesitatingly say that the true course would be to accept the latter."

After this statement by Mr. Parkin, it is clear that we may regard his view as being that little can be done in the direction of Imperial Federation against what we should call the hostility of New South Wales and Queensland, and what he

would call the doubtful attitude of New South Wales and Queensland, until Australian Federation has been brought about. After that, the great dominions or commonwealths of Canada and Australia will be able, if they wish it, to bring about federation on their own terms. Will they wish it? Mr. Parkin thinks they will. We do not. But all sensible men are able to take for the present the same course. We can only wait more or less hopefully for Australian Confederation, losing in the mean time no opportunity of circulating those prudent and patriotic views which Mr. Parkin now holds. There may have been a time when his views were more patriotic than they were prudent; but, if so, that is past. He has travelled much in all parts of the British Empire, and has learnt much, and the time has come when he may be looked upon, so far as the present expression of his views may be trusted, as a safe guide.

MR. ALFRED BEAVER'S *Memorials of Old Chelsea* has already been reviewed by us in parts, so that we need only say of the completed work that it forms a most interesting and valuable history of a parish which, on the whole, has the best historical traditions of any parish in the country, from the distinguished character of its residents during many centuries. Chelsea has been, on the whole, fortunate in its historians. Faulkner's book is completely out of date, but was good in its time; and L'Estrange's 'The Village of Palaces,' although a readable compilation, never attracted much attention, and it is now superseded by a better book. We heartily congratulate Mr. Elliot Stock upon 'Memorials of Old Chelsea.' Mr. Beaver has managed to avoid error as nearly as can be hoped for, and almost the only mistakes that we perceive in a re-reading are the spelling "Mazarine" for Mazarin, which has British authority of the time, and that of "St. Evremonde," which also contains a regrettable and indefensible final e.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL & Co. publish for Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, a little paper-covered book under the title of *The British Army*, with a preface of two pages from Mr. Stanhope's pen. It appears to be an abridgment of Mr. Stanhope's speeches by his private secretaries. It is readable and fair, but optimistic, and is not likely to make the British public think that they get enough for their money. It is suggested in the book that garrisons have been found by Mr. Stanhope for the coaling stations named, Sierra Leone, for example, figuring in the list; whereas it is notorious that no provision has been made for the garrisoning of that coaling station, considered vital by the navy, in time to prevent its capture by the French on the outbreak of war. The defence of the position of the volunteers as a reserve for an imaginary field army is unsatisfactory, for the pages devoted to this topic only illustrate the fact that we possess no field army for home defence—that is, an army provided with a field artillery and with trained generals—without, however, going into the subject whether we, in fact, need one, that is, without discussing the naval problem which lies at the base of that of invasion. The chapter on the cost of the army is also a little insufficient, for no attempt is made to show that we get real value for the money that we spend, and the authors confine themselves to showing the difficulty of saving money upon the present system.

We have received from the Exchange Telegraph Co. their monthly list of candidates for the general election, and their electoral map. We notice that the Liberal Unionist party receives in this list an unexpected accession to its numbers, for a considerable proportion of Conservative candidates appear as Liberal Unionists in the list. It has no doubt been found difficult by the compiler to go behind election addresses, and where the word "Unionist" alone is used, he has apparently used the

letter which he tells us stands for Liberal Unionist. But the result is curious, inasmuch as more than one chairman of Conservative Associations appears as a Liberal Unionist through no fault of his own. There are a few mistakes, such, for example, as spelling Jesse with an *i* in the name of Mr. "Jessie Collings." But errors are never avoided in the compilation of such lists.

UNDER the title of *Famous People I have Met* (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.) Mrs. Sala has republished from the *Gentleman* some amiable sketches of actors, painters, men of letters, and other people whose names are familiar to the public.—*What to do with our Boys and Girls* (Ward & Lock) is a little volume to which Sir G. Baden-Powell, Sir Herbert Maxwell, and Miss Clementina Black contribute, and the title of which explains itself. The poorest article is that on the scholastic profession.—*Lessons in Commerce*, by Prof. R. Gambaro of Genoa, which Prof. J. Gault has adapted to the use of the British public (Crosby Lockwood), is a useful work, well arranged and concise, that deserves general adoption. A few of the explanations given are a trifle obscure.

AMONG new editions on our table is one of Mrs. Ward's novel, *The History of David Grieve*, which Messrs. Smith & Elder issue in one volume. In the preface Mrs. Ward replies to the criticisms of her work in the quarterly reviews.—Messrs. Macmillan have brought out a new edition of that bright and clever tale *Hogan, M.P.*—The growing popularity of Leech is indicated by the successive reproductions of books illustrated by him: Mr. Arnold has brought out again *A Little Tour in Ireland*, by the Dean of Rochester, and Messrs. Bradbury & Agnew have added *Handley Cross* to their "Jorrocks" edition of Mr. Surtees's novels. The Dean has rightly dedicated his volume "to the memory of John Leech, a true artist, a true friend, and a true gentleman."—Mr. Lang has added some thirty new pieces to the graceful volume of verses that he styles *Grass of Parnassus* (Longmans & Co.).—Messrs. Bell & Sons have issued in similar shape a pretty edition of Mr. Lang's more ambitious poem *Helen of Troy*.—Messrs. Dent & Co.'s pretty edition of *Gryll Grange*, the work of Peacock's old age, and one of the most admirable of his writings, has needed less annotation at Dr. Garnett's hands than its predecessors. Both Dr. Garnett and Messrs. Dent deserve warm thanks for the very pretty edition of Peacock's tales they have now happily concluded.

The Book Review Index (Owles & Reader), of which the first number is on our table, promises to be a useful aid to authors and publishers.—The summer number of the *Illustrated London News* contains some interesting recollections by Dr. Jabez Hogg of the early days of the journal and of its founder, Mr. Herbert Ingram. Some excellent reproductions of drawings contributed by Leech and Keene in the fifties add to the attractions of an excellent number.

WE have on our table *America and the Americans*, by A. Craib (Gardner).—*An Arabic-English Vocabulary*, compiled by D. A. Cameron (Quaritch).—*An Introduction to the Arabic of Morocco: English-Arabic Vocabulary*, by J. E. B. Meakin (Kegan Paul & Co.).—*First French Lessons*, by A. M. M. Stedman (Methuen & Co.).—*Xenophon: Anabasis*, Book I., edited by A. H. Allcroft, M.A., and F. L. D. Richardson, B.A. (Clive & Co.).—*Book-keeping*, by F. W. Pixley and J. Wilson (Sonnenschein).—*Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century*, by H. M. Hyndman (Sonnenschein).—*The Evolution of Life; or, Causes of Change in Animal Forms*, by H. W. Mitchell, M.D. (Putnam's Sons).—*Red Surrey: the Romance of a Night*, by W. Hood (Eglington & Co.).—*The Reflections of a Kuntz Pleeceman*, by R. S. W. Bell (Eden, Remington & Co.).—*Wheels and Wings, and other Poems*, by W. M. Gardner

(Digby & Long),—*Barnard and Constantia, and other Poems*, by C. J. Blake (Digby & Long),—*Zulu, the Maid of Anahuac*, by H. A. Foster (Putnam's Sons),—*Old Testament Difficulties*, by the Rev. A. F. W. Ingram (S.P.C.K.),—*Texts and Studies, Contributions to Biblical and Patristic Literature*, edited by J. A. Robinson, B.D., Vol. I. (Cambridge, University Press),—*Missionaries in China*, by A. Michie, Tientsin (Stanford),—*Sermons*, by Canon Reiner (Sonnenschein),—*Seal and Sacrament: a Guide to Confirmation and Holy Communion*, by J. Hammond, LL.B. (S.P.C.K.),—*Christian Hofmann von Hofmannsvaldau*, by Dr. J. Ettlinger (Halle, Niemeyer),—*Jean de Mandeville*, by H. Cordier (Leyden, Brill),—*Ueber Erziehung, Bildung und Volksinteresse in Deutschland und England*, by Dr. M. M. Arnold Schröder (Dresden, Damm),—*Deutschland vor tausend Jahren*, by S. O. Brocker (Brunswick, Bruhn),—*Zwei Fornaldarsögur nach Cod. Holm.* 7, edited by Dr. F. Detler (Halle, Niemeyer),—*Studien zur Geschichte der französischen Konjugation auf -ir*, by A. Risop (Halle, Niemeyer),—*Le Storie Nerbonesi, Romanzo Cavalleresco del Secolo XIV.: Appendice*, edited by I. G. Isola (Genoa, Istituto Sordo-Muti),—*Studien zur indogermanischen Sprachgeschichte*, by C. Bartholomae, Part I. (Halle, Niemeyer). Also the following New Editions: *Practical and Conversational Lessons in Spanish*, Part II., by J. W. Ralfe (Philip & Son),—*Mot à Mot, a First French Reader*, by A. Sauvain (Hachette & Co.),—*Palestine Re-peopled*, by J. Neil, M.A. (Neil & Co.),—*Manipulation of the Microscope*, by E. Bausch (W. P. Collins),—*Moffatt's Geography of Asia*, edited by T. Page (Moffatt & Paige),—*Precious Stones and Gems*, by E. W. Streeter (Bell & Sons),—*Nicknames and Traditions in the Army* (Chatham, Gale & Polden),—*On the Heights of Himalay*, by A. Van der Naillen (Gay & Bird),—*Indissolubilité et Divorce*, by Le Père Didon (Paris, Plon).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Beecher's (H. W.) *A Book of Prayers, Prayers in the Congregation*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Little's (Rev. H. W.) *Arrows for the King's Archers*, 3/6 cl.
MacLaren's (A.) *The Gospel of St. Matthew*, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Pulpit Commentaries: *Ezekiel*, Vol. 2, by Rev. E. H. Plumptre, f. 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Robertson's (the late W.) *Essays and Sermons*, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Stevens's (Prof. G. B.) *The Pauline Theology*, 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Williamson's (Rev. A.) *Light from Eastern Lands*, cr. 8vo. 3/6

Poetry.

Ellis's (E. J.) *Poems in Arcadia*, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 7/6
Maché's (R. C.) *Granite Dust*, Fifty Poems, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Swanwick's (A.) *Poets the Interpreters of their Age*, 5/6 cl.

Music.

Dunn's (S.) *The Art of Singing*, 16mo. 2/ cl.

History and Biography.

Clayden's (P. W.) *England under the Coalition*, cr. 8vo. 10/6
Inderwick's (P. A.) *The Story of King Edward and New Winchester*, imp. 16mo. 10/6 cl.

Geography and Travel.

Buildings (The) of the World's Columbian Exposition, published by authority, imp. 4to. 10/6
Leyland's (J.) *The Yorkshire Coast and the Cleveland Hills and Dales*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
MacGregor's (J.) *Toil and Travel*, 8vo. 16/ cl.
Vincent's (Mrs. H.) *Newfoundland to Cochinchina by the Golden Wave*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Walker's (R.) *The Clyde and the Western Highlands*, 2/6

Philology.

Americanisms, Old and New, a Dictionary, compiled and edited by J. S. Farmer, imp. 16mo. 12/6 cl.

Science.

André's (G. G.) *Rock Blasting*, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Bridges-Lee's (J.) *Indigo Manufacture*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Dixey's (P. A.) *Epidemic Influenza*, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Van's (W. B. Le) *Safety Valves, their History, &c.*, 6/6 cl.

General Literature.

Allen's (J. A.) *Sister Dolores*, 18mo. 2/ cl.
Anstey's (F.) *Mr. Punch's Model Music-Hall Songs and Dramas*, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Bailestier's (W.) *The Average Woman, A Common Story*, Reffey, Captain, my Captain, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Balfours (Right Hon. A. J.) *A Fragment on Progress*, Inaugural Address, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Grace Abounding, &c., edited by E. Venables; *Holy War and The Heavenly Footman*, with Introduction, &c., by M. Peacock, 12mo. 3/6 each.
Dillon's (A.) *Gods and Men*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Girdwood's (C.) *Romance of a Coal-Pit*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.
Hardy's (T. J.) *Asdrufel, a Soul's Episode*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Hutton's (J.) *A Modern Ulysses*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.
Hayward's (G. M.) *No Place of Repentance*, 3 vols. 31/8 cl.

Hume's (Fergus) *The Island of Fantasy, a Romance*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/8 cl.; *When I Lived in Bohemia*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Huxley's (T. H.) *Essays upon some Controverted Questions*, 8vo. 14/ cl.
Mac Donald's (G.) *What's Mine's Mine*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Maxwell's (Sir H.) *Meridiana, Noctide Essays*, cr. 8vo. 7/6
New England Cactus (A.), and other Tales, by Frank Pope Humphrey, 12mo. 2/ cl. (Pseudonym Library.)
Rozeemeyer's (J. H. L.) *The Great Foundation*, translated from the Dutch by M. Farquharson, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Ryce's (J.) *The Rector of Amesty, a Novel*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Smith's (Rev. H.) *Nathaniel Noble's Homely Talks for Years and Youth*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Sparr's (F. J.) *Life's Golden Thread, Lectures*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Stray Straws, being a Collection of Sketches and Stories by Mignon, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Winter's (J. S.) *My Geoff, or the Experiences of a Lady Help*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Wotton's (M. E.) *A Girl Diplomatist*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Bess (H.): *Zur Geschichte d. Konstanzer Konzils*, Vol. 1, 5m.
Hase (K. V.): *Theologische Erzählungen*, 10m.
Thomas (C.): *Theodor v. Studion u. sein Zeitalter*, 4m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Beswillwald (E.) et Cagnat (R.): *Timgad, une Cité Africaine sous l'Empire Romain*, 10fr.
Davin (V.): *Les Antiquités chrétiennes à la Cappella Greca du Cimetière de Priscille*, 15fr.
Ephemeris Epigraphica, cura T. Mommseni, I. B. Rossii, O. Hirschfeld, Vol. 7, Part 4, 5m.
Joret (C.): *La Rose dans l'Antiquité et au Moyen Age*, 7fr. 50.
Olympia, die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabg., hrsg. v. E. Curtius u. F. Adler, Vol. 2, Part 1, 25m.
Scillière (E.): *Une Excursion à Ithaque*, 15fr.

History.

Gregorovius (F.): *Kleine Schriften zur Geschichte der Cultur*, Vol. 3, 5m. 50.
Mémoires du Baron Hyde de Neuville, Vol. 3, 7fr. 50.
Wendt (G.): *England, seine Geschichte*, 5m. 50.

Philology.

Kämil (The) of El-Mubarrad, Vol. 2, Part 12, 16m.
Loret (V.): *Manuel de la Langue Egyptienne*, 20fr.

General Literature.

Fanon (L. B.): *Traité de Vélocipédie militaire*, 3fr.

LITERARY PRIZES.

40 and 41, Outer Temple.

I AM sorry that my friend Mr. W. A. Sothern did not communicate with me before sending you the letter which appeared in your issue of the 11th under the above heading.

Had he done so I could have informed him that the Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association have reconsidered their decision to retain all MSS. sent to them in the competition for a "Model Chapter" on peace and war, as stated in the preliminary announcement on the subject. The Committee will return all rejected MSS. if applied for by the authors.

A fresh circular, giving full information as to the competition, will be issued almost immediately, of which I will send you a copy for the information of your readers.

J. FREDK. GREEN, Secretary,
International Arbitration and Peace Association.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

June, 1892.

THE vote by which, on June 7th, Convocation unanimously approved the agreement made between the University and Mr. Fortnum not only secures for us a valuable collection, but affords good grounds for hoping that before long we shall possess a building in which our various artistic and archaeological treasures may be systematically arranged and properly exhibited. The attainment of this object has been kept steadily in view ever since the appointment, some twelve years ago, of a special Delegacy charged with the duty of rearranging the objects of art and the antiquities belonging to the University. Since then a good deal has been done. Mr. Evans has transformed the Ashmolean into an orderly museum. The Arundel and Pomfret Marbles have been brought together and properly arranged in the University Galleries, in close proximity to the newly formed collection of casts from the antique. Some progress has also been made towards supplying the long-felt want of a complete catalogue. The annex to the galleries now to be built will consist of two floors. The rooms on the ground floor will be devoted partly to the

collection of casts, partly to the ancient marbles, and to some of the heavier and larger antiquities now in the Ashmolean. On the upper floor there will be space for the Fortnum collection, for the vases, gems, and other smaller objects, and for an extension of the existing picture gallery. Provision will also be made for a library and a lecture room. One feeling, however, of regret is shared by all those who have taken part in the creation of this central museum. They would all have wished that Mr. Greville Chester could have lived to witness the completion of a scheme in which he was keenly interested, and to see the antiquities which he himself has given or bequeathed to the University properly housed.

The summer term is not, as a rule, well suited for lectures on subjects outside the regular curriculum. Prof. Max Müller's lectures on Esoteric Buddhism had, indeed, the charm of novelty, and we may hope that the silence he has so long kept in Oxford is now finally broken. It was, perhaps, a more encouraging sign of the times that Prof. W. M. Ramsay should have secured a good audience, and a male audience, for his course of lectures on the relations between the Christian communities and the Roman Imperial government. The lectures were full of new matter, and displayed a mastery of the whole range of evidence such as few, if any, other living scholars possess. They will, it is understood, be shortly published in book form. I may mention in this connexion that Messrs. Hogarth and Munro's report of their last year's journey in Cappadocia and in the regions of the Taurus will probably be published by the Royal Geographical Society.

The ill-advised proposal to make the lay Heads of Houses Doctors in spite of themselves was deservedly laughed out of court; but it has done good service by eliciting a surprisingly general expression of feeling in favour of making the higher degrees of the University something else than meaningless decorations. This is already the case in the departments of medicine, law, and music. The *Guardian* has argued in large type that theology ought to follow suit; nor, it would seem, are there any very serious practical difficulties in the way of its doing so. It would, however, be necessary to abolish the restriction which limits these degrees to persons in holy orders, and to recognize the possibility that a layman may be a theologian. The question of higher degrees in letters and science is not so simple. Two courses are open. The University might either follow the example set by Cambridge, and create Doctorates of Letters and Science, while leaving the existing degrees in Arts as they are; or it might attach to the B.A. the various privileges now attached to the M.A. degree, and grant the latter as a real distinction to specially qualified candidates. At present it is not easy to decide between these alternatives. Against the first lies the objection that previous attempts in the same direction have failed, and that it is difficult to invest new degrees with the prestige of old ones; against the second it may be urged that the present M.A. degree is so closely interwoven with the constitution of the University, and even of the country, that it is better left alone. It is probable, however, that if those who desire to see advanced study not merely tacitly approved, but actively and officially encouraged by the University, are patient and resolute, a satisfactory solution will be found.

P.

ARBUTHNOT'S BROTHERS.

SINCE the publication of my 'Life and Works of Arbuthnot' some particulars of Dr. Arbuthnot's brothers have come to my knowledge, which explain one or two obscure points and confirm a conjecture I made. For the clues which have led to the discovery of the facts given below I am indebted to my friend Mr. Henry Higgs.

Dr. Arbuthnot's youngest brother, George, married in 1728 Miss Peggy Robinson, half-sister of the Anastasia Robinson who had been secretly married to Lord Peterborough; but in or about September, 1729, George Arbuthnot's wife died, leaving one son. Perhaps it was a desire for an entire change of scene after his loss that led George Arbuthnot to engage himself as a supercargo on one of four vessels which had just been chartered by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies for a voyage to China. The agreement was signed on November 6th, and on the 24th Arbuthnot ("merchant, of London") made a will (Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 168 Price) by which he left his whole estate to his son John. He appointed Dr. John Arbuthnot, of Cork Street, Burlington Gardens; John Weemyss, of Suffolk Street, Chirurgeon; and Alexander Ouchterlony, of London, merchant, the executors, with power to surviving executors to act. If all died during the son's nonage, George Ouchterlony, of London, merchant; Thomas Walls, Esq., London; and Charles Irvine, of the city of Rouen, merchant, were to be executors. To their care and trust Arbuthnot earnestly recommended his son.

The ships sailed for Canton on December 13th, 1729; in the following March Gay wrote to Swift: "I have not seen the Doctor, and am not like to see his Rouen brother very soon, for he is gone to China." George Arbuthnot returned in June, or early in July, 1731, and it was known that he had rendered good service to the East India Company by exposing fraudulent practices on the part of some of their servants ('Life of Arbuthnot,' p. 134, and note). Of these services I am now able to give some details.

In the autumn of 1731 the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies commenced an action in the Court of Exchequer against James Naish, Edmund Godfrey, Richard Nicholson, jun., George Arbuthnot (who, like his brother, spelled his name with two *t*'s), Richard Lewis, William Lane, and John Raper, of London, merchants, and William Oaker. The bills and answers in this case (Exchequer Bills, Middlesex, Michaelmas, 5 George II., No. 553) are of phenomenal length, even for those days, filling as they do some fifty parchment sheets; but a few words will explain Arbuthnot's connexion with the suit. The Company said that in July or August, 1729, four ships—the Prince of Wales, the *Lyell*, the *Devonshire*, and the *Prince Augustus*—were freighted by them for a voyage to China and back, and that Naish and the others already named having applied for employment as supercargoes, and Oaker to be their writer, an agreement was entered into on November 6th, by which it was arranged that these persons should keep full accounts and diaries, which were to be handed over to the Company within four days of their return to London. In return for their services they were to receive their expenses and 5 per cent. on the net proceeds of the ships. Oaker was to have 100%. They were also to be allowed to adventure in the cargoes to various amounts—George Arbuthnot to the extent of 750*l.*—and were to have an interest in the returned cargoes, Arbuthnot's share being 12*s.* 6*d.* per cent. The Company wished to get all the green tea of the year, and to prevent the French, Dutch, and Danish ships obtaining any of it. The treasure put on board the ships (exclusive of goods) amounted to 200,000*l.* When they reached China, in July, 1730, the supercargoes conspired to wrong the Company, and agreed (with the exception of Arbuthnot) to say that they had received less than what they really obtained for the goods, and to represent the cost of what they bought as greater than it was. They dealt with a Chinese merchant, Suqua, who figures prominently in these proceedings.

In his answer, dated December 8th, 1731,

Arbuthnot represented that Naish, Godfrey, and Nicholson said they could do good business, but that everything must be secret; they would tell Arbuthnot the results before any conclusion was arrived at. They made an entry to this effect in the diary, and the other supercargoes not objecting, Arbuthnot was obliged to agree. He opposed the contract with Suqua, but receiving no support was compelled to submit. In November and December, suspecting fraud, he made full inquiry, and the result of the information which he gave on his return to England was the institution of these proceedings.

In January, 1733, George Arbuthnot was again in China in the employ of the Company, making money, as Dr. Arbuthnot told Swift, less, but more honestly, than preceding supercargoes. In November, 1733, Dr. Arbuthnot made his will, and as George Arbuthnot is not mentioned in it, I conjectured ('Life,' p. 159, note) that this brother was then dead. This conjecture is now shown to be correct, for George Arbuthnot's will, to which reference has already been made, was proved on June 26th, 1733, and in the Probate Act Book the testator is described as last of the merchant ship *Lynn*, at China, widower.

But in the mean time the lawsuit continued. On October 18th, 1733, the Company urged (Exchequer Bills, Middlesex, Mich. 7 George II., No. 1056) that by George Arbuthnot's death the original suit became abated, and ought to be revived against Dr. Arbuthnot and Alexander Ouchterlony, the surviving executors. The Court accordingly directed that process should issue against the executors. On the 23rd representation was made that the time for answering the bill of reviver was expired, but the executors had not answered. Thereupon the Court ordered that the former suit and proceedings should stand revived and be in the same state as they were at the death of George Arbuthnot. Dr. Arbuthnot and Alexander Ouchterlony then put in a rejoinder to the replication of the Company, to the effect that they would justify everything in George Arbuthnot's answer. Here we may leave the case. The feelings of the Company towards George Arbuthnot are sufficiently shown by the fact that upon his death they gave 1,000*l.* to his son in recognition of his services while in their employ.

Of Robert Arbuthnot, the banker of Rouen, the brother of whom Pope spoke so highly, I can add the further particular that in 1720 he was one of the "syndics" appointed to wind-up the affairs of John Law after the failure of the Mississippi scheme. Dr. Arbuthnot, when in Paris in 1718, was, he told Swift, "respectfully and kindly treated by many folks, and even by the great Mr. Law." By 1721 the bubble had burst, and Law, having obtained the royal pardon, had come to London. There he told the doctor that Robert Arbuthnot "was the only man in France that had dealt with him as a man of honour" ('Life,' p. 98; 'Recueil des Faictures' [sic], Bibl. Nationale, Paris, s.v. "Law").

Dr. Arbuthnot's son George was a clerk of his Majesty's Remembrancer, and Debtor and Accountant to his Majesty, and there is evidence (Exchequer Bills, Middlesex, Trinity, 29 George II., 2447, 2637, 3162) that he sometimes had difficulty in obtaining payment from persons to whom he had acted as attorney.

G. A. AITKEN.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold last week the library of the late General Wilson, of St. Petersburg. The following books realized high prices:—Bonaparte and Wilson, *American Ornithology*, 13 vols., Philadelphia, 1808-33, 33*l.* Champlain, *Voyages en la Nouvelle France*, Paris, 1613, 71*l.* Blondel, *Architecture Française*, 4 vols., Paris, 1752,

17*l.* 10*s.* Eighty-four Russian Caricatures published during the French Invasion, 19*l.* 10*s.* Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, 8 vols., 1817, 20*l.* 10*s.* *Journal des Mines et Annales des Mines*, Paris, 1795-1859, 25*l.* 10*s.* *Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne*, 1715-28, 20*l.* *Philosophical Magazine*, 1798-1865, 62*l.* *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, 1665-1726, 19*l.* 10*s.* Ruskin, *Stones of Venice*, 1851, 12*l.* 5*s.*; *Modern Painters*, vols. iii., iv., v., first edition, 13*l.* 10*s.* *Westminster Review*, vols. xviii. to lvi., 1833-64, 21*l.* 10*s.* The sale realized 2,150*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Literary Gossip.

In our number for July 2nd we intend to publish a series of articles on the continental literature of the last twelve months. They will include, we hope, Belgium, by Prof. P. Fredericq; Bohemia, by M. V. Tille; France, by M. Joseph Reinach; Germany, by Hofrath Zimmermann; Holland, by M. Taco de Beer; Italy, by Commendatore Bonghi; Norway, by M. Jæger; Poland, by Dr. Belcikowski; Russia, by M. Milyoukov; and Spain, by Don J. F. Riaño.

EARL SPENCER has finally decided to part with the Althorp Library, and the task of dispersing it has been entrusted to Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. Of course the sale cannot take place this season. A great auction of this kind takes time to prepare. It is needless to say that the Althorp is the finest private library in England, perhaps in the world, and at the same time it is, thanks to Dibdin and other writers, the one that is best known. Everybody has heard of its treasures—of the Valdarfer Boccaccio, of its 'St. Christopher,' &c. The library consists of over 110,000 volumes, and the rarities in it cost the second Earl Spencer upwards of 200,000*l.* It is impossible to help regretting that a collection so splendid is to be broken up.

THE forthcoming volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' to be published on the 25th inst., extends from Kennett to Lambart. Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., writes on White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough; Mr. W. P. Courtney on Kennicott, the Biblical scholar; Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse on William Kent, the architect; Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald on Keogh, the Irish judge; Mr. J. K. Laughton on Admiral Keppel; Dr. A. W. Ward on Louise de Keroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth; Mr. Thomas Seccombe on Jack Ketch; the Bishop of Peterborough on Robert Kett, the Norfolk rebel; the Rev. W. D. Macray on Kettlewell, the Nonjuror; Mr. Joseph Knight on Tom Killigrew; Prof. Tout on Archbishop Kilwardby; Mr. Robert Dunlop on William King, Archbishop of Dublin; Mr. Leslie Stephen on A. W. Kinglake and Charles Kingsley; Mr. T. F. Henderson on Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange; Mr. H. Manners Chichester on Col. Kirke, of "Kirke's Lambs," on Peter, Count Lacy, and on Viscount Lake, of Delhi and Lesswarree; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hamilton on John Kitto; Mr. Lionel Cust, F.S.A., on Sir Godfrey Kneller; Mr. Arthur John Butler on Charles Knight; Mr. Bailey Saunders on Sheridan Knowles; Sheriff Mackay on John Knox; Mr. Sidney Lee on Thomas Kyd, the dramatist; Mr. Russell Barker on Henry Labouchere, Lord Taunton, and on Lady Caroline Lamb; Mr. T. Graves

Law on David Laing; Canon Ainger on Charles Lamb; and Mr. Lloyd Sanders on William Lamb, Lord Melbourne.

FROM Odessa is announced the death, it is alleged from Caucasian fever, of Mr. Dimitri Rudolph Peacock, H.M. Consul-General, at the age of fifty-three. He had only been in residence for a few weeks. His appointment was due to his exceptional knowledge of Russia and the Russians. He was born in Russia, had been brought up in an English public school, and afterwards graduated at the University of Moscow. It is stated by the *Levant Herald* that some years ago he wrote a book on the Caucasus, which was not approved by the Foreign Office, and which will now be published by his widow. Some of our readers may recollect Mr. Peacock as Vice-Consul at Batum in 1881. He then interested himself in the Caucasian languages, and contributed to the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society the only vocabulary in our language of Georgian, together with Suan and Laze. Most unfortunately the paper was not corrected by Mr. Peacock, nor did the Society ask any one of the few persons in this country conversant with these languages to correct it. The paper is consequently useless, as no *errata* have been published of the numerous mistakes. By the death of Mr. Peacock the service has lost a man of rare attainments.

MESSRS. BENTLEY & SON will shortly publish a new novel, in two volumes, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford. It will be published simultaneously in New York by Messrs. Harper Brothers.

WE regret to hear of the death, on the 9th inst., of Mr. Elijah Johnson, the well-known bookseller in Trinity Street, Cambridge. The business was started by his father in 1831, and Mr. Johnson had carried it on since 1854, and won the general esteem of his customers (graduate and undergraduate) by his courtesy, uprightness, and knowledge of books. He will be succeeded by his son. Mr. Johnson was the publisher of the *Cambridge Review*.

A NEW poem by Mrs. Graham R. Tomson will appear in the July *Century*.

MESSRS. WARNE & Co. will shortly publish 'The Land of the Almighty Dollar,' by Mr. H. Panmure Gordon, of the London Stock Exchange, who recently visited the United States. The volume records his experiences, both socially and commercially.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the biography of the late Mr. Ernest Jones, by Mr. George Howell, M.P., of which we made mention some time ago, will be published the literary works and speeches of the deceased, under the editorship of Mr. W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL have nearly ready Mr. Samuel Laing's new book, entitled 'Human Origins: Evidence from History and Science.' The work will be the same size as 'Modern Science and Modern Thought.'

MR. HENRY JAMES has written a memoir of the late Mr. Balestier, which will be prefixed to the volume of short stories by the deceased which Mr. Heinemann is going to bring out.

IN August of last year we announced that Frau Charlotte von Embden, Heine's surviving sister, intended issuing the letters addressed to her by her brother, and now we learn that both these letters and those addressed by the poet to his mother will be published next autumn by the original publishers of his works, Messrs. Hoffmann & Campe, of Hamburg.

THE Association for Promoting a Professorial University for London held its first meeting on Monday, and has since issued a circular appealing for support. Prof. Karl Pearson is the secretary, and several distinguished men have given their support. The proposal to have one university for London, worthy of a great city, is highly to be approved of, and a consummation much to be wished for. Whether such a scheme is possible of realization may be doubted. We fear there is not sufficient enthusiasm for education in this country to overcome the opposition that existing interests would raise to any such grandiose proposal.

THE paper read by Mr. A. W. Hutton at the Oxford meeting of the Johnson Club last Saturday, on 'Dr. Johnson's Library,' was based on the original sale catalogue of Messrs. Christie, printed a hundred years ago, and lately unearthed by a London bookseller. A hundred and fifty copies of this catalogue have been printed at the expense of a member of the club, and they were distributed amongst the Johnsonians and their guests at Saturday's meeting.

MR. MURRAY, of Derby, is going to bring out *Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries*, Mr. J. P. Briscoe editing the Notts part, and Mr. John Ward the Derbyshire portion.

MR. W. KIRKLAND is preparing 'A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words and Phrases now or formerly in Use in the County of Derby.'

THE American Society for University Extension is going to open in October next, at Philadelphia, a seminary for training extension lecturers.

OUR Correspondent at Naples writes under the date of the 11th inst. :—

"Naples has lost perhaps the last of its old school of grammarians and philologists, Emanuel Rocco, who died yesterday at the age of eighty-one. His life was spent in teaching, and writing instructive books, criticisms, and translations. He was also a journalist, and the most active part of his life was from 1844 to 1852. He occupied a post in the National Library, procured for him by P. S. Mancini, who had been his pupil. A native of Ferrol, in Galicia, Rocco was brought to Naples as a child, and was there educated. His chief works were books on the grammar of the Italian language, a critical examination of the first book of the Odes of Horace, a dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous books, and a vocabulary of the Neapolitan dialect."

THE inaugural dinner of the Authors' Club is to take place on Thursday week at the abode of the Club in St. James's Place.

THE Parliamentary Papers likely to most interest our readers this week are a Return showing the Number of Electors in each Constituency according to the Present Register (2d.); Census Returns for the Counties of Leitrim (7d.), Mayo (1s. 2d.), and Roscommon (11d.); and Trade and Navigation Accounts for May (6d.).

SCIENCE

Monograph of the British Cicadae or Tettigidae.
By George Bowdler Buckton, F.R.S.
(Macmillan & Co.)

OF British insects that required monographic revision and illustration, the Homoptera had been long neglected and were little understood. The heteropterous portion of the Rhynchota as found in this country had in 1865 been for the first time made the subject of a monograph by Douglas and Scott, and it was hoped and expected that those naturalists, who had particularly studied the subject, might supplement their previous work by a treatise on the homopterous section of the order. But other engagements and death, that carried one of the workers away, combined to prevent the realization of this project, and Mr. Buckton, who had previously described the British Aphides, has now endeavoured to supply the want. To the author this has evidently proved a labour of love; considerable trouble and research have clearly been bestowed upon its production; it is handsomely printed and fully illustrated, and will be welcomed by entomologists as an excellent contribution to a knowledge of the subject; but at the same time, owing to its classificatory arrangement—or rather want of that guiding principle—it will scarcely be considered the final text-book on the subject by scientific entomologists.

With the larger views that now happily prevail in biology, the classification of families, genera, and species is not considered the only thing needful; but in a monograph, which is distinctly understood and expected to prove a work of reference to which students can turn once and for all to find necessary identifications and references on which to base other work, the need becomes imperative that these systematic productions should be based on usual and modern methods. Without an original classification is proposed and defended, it is desirable that the usual methods and arrangements of descriptive entomology be followed, or confusion simply reigns where ignorance formerly prevailed.

WE are compelled on these grounds to object to the title of this work, as the suborder Homoptera, which already possesses the well-known family Cicadidae, is not correctly styled nor happily known as "Cicadae." In justification of the course pursued, Mr. Buckton refers to the names of several esteemed authors who have used a similar nomenclature, including Linnaeus and Fabricius, but omitting all, or nearly all, modern authorities; unfortunately, however, for his argument, including the name of Mr. Scudder, whose latest work at least, 'On the Tertiary Insects of North America,' he has evidently not consulted. This non-adherence to modern methods has produced a deplorable laxity in arrangement, and we are in doubt as to what classification is intended. The descriptive portion begins with Genus I., Cicadetta, no family being mentioned; then follows "II. Membracidae," clearly a family name, though not so denoted, and this is succeeded by "Fulgorinae," without sectional number or further denomination; the terminations "idae" and

"ine" to add consult is frequent "dine" The drawing treated a welcomed entomologist be referred British the illustration reader tion, in tomy a been in more d the op known have from I Dean

THE of the Richm Decem worked the c horizo marke netic year, been gical regul been bered solar as ch M. plane cover Nove called disco 22nd Colu W peril near term sun) brig S visit and faint Obs four and kno sent The poi of t tru sup brig tha C Pro Qu fol Mi M wa Re th Jo N.

"inse" being indiscriminately used. But to add to the trouble of a novice who might consult the work, the word "Cicadæ" itself is frequently suppressed, and the term "Cicadina" and even "Tettigidæ" substituted.

The more than four hundred coloured drawings by which Mr. Buckton has illustrated his monograph will make the work a welcome addition to the shelves of our entomological library, and these figures will be referred to by future revisionists of the British Homoptera as lepidopterists refer to the illustrations of Cramer. The general reader may also find interest in the introduction, in which much knowledge of the anatomy and life histories of these insects has been investigated and collated, whilst in the more discursive pages on side lights and issues the opinions of numerous men of note, well known by the literary readers of this review, have been assiduously gathered, ranging from Plato to Mr. Gladstone, and including Dean Burgon and Mr. Edmund Gosse.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE Kew Committee have issued their Report of the Kew Observatory, in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, for the fourteen months ending December 31, 1891. The magnetographs have worked satisfactorily throughout that time, and the curves obtained, representing declination, horizontal force, and vertical force, show a marked increase of activity in terrestrial magnetic changes as compared with the preceding year, though no very large disturbances have been registered. The self-recording meteorological instruments have also been maintained in regular operation; sketches of sun-spots have been made on 170 days and the groups numbered after Schwabe's method; and occasional solar and sidereal transits have been observed as checks upon the Greenwich signalled times.

M. Borrelly has given names to the two small planets, Nos. 308 and 322, which were discovered by him at Marseilles on March 31st and November 27th, 1891. The former is to be called Polyxo and the latter Pheo. No. 327, discovered by M. Charlois at Nice on March 22nd in the present year, has been named Columbia.

Winnecke's periodical comet will pass its perihelion on the 30th inst., and make its nearest approach to the earth (distance 0.12 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun) on the 9th prox., after which its apparent brightness will rapidly diminish.

Swift's comet (α , 1892), which was easily visible to the naked eye at the end of April and beginning of May, has now become very faint. Its spectrum was examined at the Lick Observatory by Mr. W. W. Campbell, who found that of the nucleus apparently continuous and visible from about C to G. The three well-known yellow, green, and blue bands were present, and their lower edges quite sharply defined. There was apparently no condensation at the point where the bright line on the lower edge of the green band crossed the continuous spectrum, except what would be expected from the superposition of the two, thus showing that the bright line is characteristic of the coma rather than of the nucleus.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 8.—Mr. W. H. Hudleston, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. B. Scott, T. Quintrell, and A. Leslie were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'The Tertiary Microzoic Formations of Trinidad, West Indies,' by Mr. R. J. L. Guppy (communicated by Dr. H. Woodward); 'The Bagshot Beds of Bagshot Heath (a Rejoinder),' by the Rev. A. Irving; and 'Notes on the Geology of the Nile Valley,' by Messrs. E. A. Johnson and H. D. Richmond (communicated by Mr. N. Tate).

LINNEAN.—June 2.—Prof. Stewart, President, in the chair.—The Vice-Presidents for the year having been nominated by the President, a ballot took place, when the following were elected Fellows: Messrs. H. A. James, J. R. Leeson, W. B. Scott, R. H. Wallace, and E. H. Allen.—Mr. H. Bernard exhibited specimens, and made remarks on the probably poisonous nature of the hairs and claws of an arachnid (Galeodes).—On behalf of Capt. D. Phillott there was exhibited a curious case of malformation in the beak of an Indian parakeet, *Palaornis torquatus*. The upper mandible was so abnormally deformed as almost to penetrate between the rami of the lower mandible, and although the bird was apparently in good health at the time it was shot by Capt. Phillott at Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab, in March last, it was evident that had it not been killed then, death must have soon ensued from a severance of the trachea by the sharp extremity of the prolonged mandible.—Mr. D. Morris exhibited and made some very instructive remarks on plants yielding Sissal hemp in the Bahamas and Yucatan, and pointed out their distribution and mode of growth. He also exhibited and described the preparation of a gut silk from Formosa and Kiungchow.—Mr. S. Elliott gave a brief account of a journey he had recently made to the West Coast of Africa, and described the character of the vegetation of the particular region explored, and the plants collected by him.—Mr. Jenner-Weir exhibited and made remarks on a species of Psyche.—On behalf of Mr. E. Floyer a paper was read by the Secretary 'On the Disappearance of certain Desert Plants in Egypt through the Agency of the Camel.'—Mr. F. P. Coste gave an abstract of a paper 'On the Chemistry of the Colours in Insects, chiefly Lepidoptera.'—The paper was criticized by Prof. Meldola, who was unable to accept the views expressed, the results of the experiments made being, in his opinion, inconclusive.—The meeting was brought to a close by the exhibition of an excellent oxy-hydrogen lantern, recently presented to the Society by Dr. R. C. A. Prior, when Dr. R. B. Sharpe exhibited a number of coloured slides of birds designed to illustrate the interesting subject of mimicry and protective coloration.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 1.—Mr. R. McLachlan, Treasurer, in the chair.—The Hon. W. Rothschild sent for exhibition *Andaxia mimetica*, n.s., from Timor, mimicking *Andaxia orope*, one of the Eupleidae, and *Cynthia equicolor*, n.s., a species remarkable for the similarity of the two sexes, from the same locality; also a hybrid between *Saturnia carpinii* and *S. pyri*, and specimens of *Callimorpha dominula*, var. *romaneovi*, var. *italica*, and var. *donna*, bred by a collector at Zurich. He further exhibited a very large and interesting collection of Rhopalocera made by Mr. W. Doherty in Timor, Pura, Sumba, and other islands, during October and November, 1891.—Col. Swinhoe remarked that the various species of Neptis were usually protected and imitated by other insects, and did not themselves mimic anything, and that the pattern of the Neptis in question was very common among the butterflies in the Timor group.—Mr. Jenner-Weir, Prof. Meldola, Mr. Trimen, and others continued the discussion.—Mr. F. Merrifield exhibited a series of *Drepana falcatoria*, half of which had been exposed for a week or two, in March and April, to a temperature of 77°, and the other half had been allowed to emerge at the natural outdoor temperature. The latter insects were in all cases darker than the former, all being equally healthy.—Mr. McLachlan, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Jenner-Weir, and others took part in the discussion which followed.—Mr. McLachlan called attention to the reappearance in large numbers of the diamond-back moth, *Plutella crucifera*, which was very abundant in gardens near London, and expressed his opinion that the moths had been bred in the country and had not immigrated.—Mr. Jenner-Weir, Mr. Bower, and Prof. Meldola stated that they had recently seen specimens of *Colias edusa* in different localities near London.—The Hon. W. Rothschild communicated a paper on two new species of Pseudacraea.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 15.—Dr. C. T. Williams, President, in the chair.—Mr. T. W. Backhouse, Lieut. H. M. Lambert, and Mr. W. Topley were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'English Climatology, 1881-1890,' by Mr. F. C. Bayard. This was a discussion of the results of the climatological observations made at the Society's stations and printed in the *Meteorological Record* for the ten years 1881-90. The writer's general conclusions are: (1) With respect to mean temperature the sea-coast stations are warm in winter and cool in summer, whilst the inland stations are cold in winter and hot in summer. (2) At all stations the maximum temperature occurs in July or August, and the minimum in December or January. (3) Relative humidity is lowest at the sea-coast stations and highest at the inland ones. (4) The south-

western district seems the most cloudy in winter, spring, and autumn, and the southern district the least cloudy in the summer months; and the sea-coast stations are, as a rule, less cloudy than the inland ones. (5) Rainfall is smallest in April, and, as a rule, greatest in November, and it increases from east to west.—The Mean Temperature of the Air on each Day of the Year at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the Average of the Fifty Years 1841 to 1890, by Mr. W. Ellis. The values given in this paper are derived from eye observations from 1841 to 1848, and from the photographic records from 1849 to 1890. The mean annual temperature is 49.5°. The lowest winter temperature, 37.2°, occurs on January 12th, and the highest summer temperature, 63.8°, on July 15th. The average temperature of the year is reached in spring on May 2nd, and in autumn on October 18th. The interval during which the temperature is above the average is 169 days, the interval during which it is below the average being 196 days.

PHILOLOGICAL.—June 3.—Rev. Dr. R. Morris in the chair.—The Rev. Prof. Skeat read a paper on hard words in 'Gawine and the Grene Knight,' the alliterative 'Morte Arthur,' &c. *Paleis* is not a pale, but a palisade or stockade. *Thulged* is from A.S. *thylgian*, to bear patiently. *Kerre* is not "rock," but "marsh"; *aker* is a marsh. *Gele* is to "tarry," A.S. *galan* (Gollancz). *Clutte trashes* is "clouted rags." *Totez* means extremities; *talle*, tale. "Abos" is for a "boose," a cowstail. *Troched* tower means "pinnacled," furnished with tines (of a horn). *Tayt* is joy; *bredes*, roast meats. The *steele* of a ladder is not a "rung," but one of the upright side shafts; the *stayres* are the rungs. *Pechelyne* is fishing line; *lorayn*, thong; *gessewand* (*gessewand*), couchant; *eynes* is *eynes*, eaves (Bradley); *feraunt*, iron-grey; *pisane*, made at Piss; *ternes* and *quernes*, double threes and double fours, &c. The reader also treated several words in Chaucer's 'Boece,' the 'Romaunt of the Rose,' and other works.—The Rev. Dr. R. Morris and Mr. G. A. Schrupf were appointed the Society's delegates to the International Congress of Orientalists in London in September next.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—June 13.—Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—Mrs. Lawson, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, Capt. R. H. C. Tufnell, Dr. A. Mori-on, Dr. W. B. Thorne, Mr. H. S. Giffard, and Mr. W. J. Heath were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—June 13.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, jun., President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. A. Wollheim 'On Foreign Sewage Precipitation Works.'—The paper was well illustrated throughout by a large number of diagrams.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—June 11.—Annual General Meeting.—Mr. B. Newbat, President, in the chair.—The report of the Council was adopted.—The members now number 645, the increase during the year being 25.—The award by the Council of the Samuel Brown prizes was made, the successful competitors being Mr. T. Kyd and Mr. A. W. Tarn. Important alterations in the syllabus of the examinations were referred to, and the names of the successful candidates at the recent examinations held in the United Kingdom were read.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—June 14.—Mr. P. le Page Renouf, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by the Chairman in continuation of his former papers on the Egyptian 'Book of the Dead,' being a translation with commentary (continuation) of the seventeenth chapter.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 9.—Prof. Greenhill, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were admitted into the Society: Messrs. G. T. Bennett, J. E. Campbell, and J. L. Hatton.—Prof. Henrici exhibited models of confocal hyperboloids, constructed of sticks to represent the generating lines, capable of deformation into confocal surfaces, and exhibiting the chief properties of confocal quadrics, including Ivory's theorems, &c., and made a communication in explanation of these geometrical theorems.—Dr. Larmor and the President spoke upon the subject of the communication.—The following papers were read: 'The Second Discriminant of the Ternary Quantic $x^2y + y^2z + z^2x$,' by Mr. Campbell; 'On the Reflection and Refraction of Light from a Magnetized Transparent Medium,' by Mr. Basset; 'Note on Approximate Evolution,' by Prof. Tanner; 'A Proof of the Exactness of Cayley's Number of Seminvariants of a Given Type,' by Mr. Elliott; and 'Further Note on Automorphic Functions,' by Prof. W. Burnside.

SHORTHAND.—June 13.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. T. R. Wright, President, in the chair.—The report stated that the Presidential Address in November last and Mr. Malone's paper in December

had had a practical result in the publication since February last of a shorthand page in the *Journalist*, which is a valuable means of supplying current shorthand news of a scientific and unbiased character. The past year has been fruitful in producing new systems, and Mr. Guest has again taken up in detail the labour he commenced some years ago of providing a shorthand terminology and a list of principles generally concurred in. The principles, which are now appearing in the *Journalist*, are open to correspondence and criticism from all interested on the subject. The resignation of Mr. E. Pocknell, the principal founder of the Society and for many years its indefatigable honorary secretary, was received with great regret, although his interest in the Society will be in no way diminished, he acting as honorary secretary for the western counties.—Eighteen new members have joined the Society during the session, and Mr. J. Fielding was elected a Fellow and Mr. G. Reeve and Mr. T. Smith Associates.—Mr. W. Heather and Mr. S. H. Sutton were elected joint honorary secretaries.

PHYSICAL.—June 10.—Mr. W. Baily, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Gladstone read a paper 'On some Points connected with the Electromotive Force of Secondary Batteries,' by himself and Mr. W. Hibbert.—A paper 'On Workshop Ballistic and other Shielded Galvanometers,' by Prof. W. E. Ayrton and Mr. T. Mather, was read by Prof. Ayrton.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Victoria Institute, 8.—'On the Reality of Knowledge,' Mr. J. J. Murphy; and a brief Note on Discovery in Egypt.
Tues. Geographical, 8.—'Columbus, his Life and Discoveries in the Light of Recent Research,' Mr. Clements R. Marchant.
 Cynodolion, 8.—Annual Conversation.
 Society of Architects, 8.—Annual General Meeting.
 Anthropological Institute, 8.—'An Ethnological Inquiry into the Basis of our Musical System,' Dr. R. Wallischek; 'Notes on some Minor Japanese Religious Practices,' Prof. B. H. Chamberlain.
Wed. Geological, 8.—'Contribution to a Knowledge of the Saurischia of Europe and Africa,' 'Mesosauria from South Africa,' and 'On a New Reptile from Weite Vroden, *Enantiosaurus africanus* (Seely),' Prof. H. G. Seely; and eight other Papers.
 Society of Arts, 8.—Conversation.
Literature. 8.—'Greek and Latin Wit,' Dr. W. Knighton.
Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'The Recent French Manoeuvres,' Major G. F. R. Henderson.
 Physical, 5.—'Breath Figures,' Mr. W. B. Croft; 'Measurement of the Internal Resistance of Cells,' Mr. E. W. Smith; 'Units of Measurement,' Mr. Williams.

Science Gossip.

THE Royal Agricultural Society is going to remove its headquarters from Hanover Square, as it has outgrown the accommodation its rooms afford. Sir F. Abel hopes to tempt the Society to take up its abode in the Imperial Institute; but, as Mr. Lang would say, it is a far cry to South Kensington.

THE *Medical Magazine*, a new monthly, will begin its career in July. It is to consist chiefly of signed articles and reviews written by medical men for medical men.

DR. STEVENSON, of Guy's Hospital, and Mr. Shirley Murphy, Medical Officer of Health of the County of London, are going to bring out next month the first volume of 'A Treatise of Hygiene,' by various writers. Among the contributions will be 'Air,' by Prof. Notter, of Netley; 'Warming and Ventilation,' by Mr. W. N. Shaw, F.R.S., of Cambridge University; 'Meteorology,' by Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S.; 'Influence of Climate on Health,' by Dr. Theodore Williams; 'The Influence of Soil on Health,' by Dr. Monckton Copeman, of St. Thomas's; 'Food,' by Dr. Sidney Martin, of University College; 'The Inspection of Meat,' by Dr. E. W. Hope, of University College, Liverpool; 'Clothing,' by Dr. Vivian Poore, of University College; 'Physical Education,' by Mr. Frederick Treves; 'Baths,' by Dr. Hale White, of Guy's; 'The Dwelling,' by Mr. Gordon Smith, Architect to the Local Government Board, and Mr. K. D. Young; 'Hospital Hygiene,' by Mr. Howse, of Guy's; 'The Disposal of Refuse,' by Prof. Corfield, of University College, and Dr. Parkes, of St. George's; and 'Water,' by Dr. Stevenson. The writers in the second volume will be: Dr. E. Klein, 'The Pathology and Etiology of Infectious Diseases'; Mr. T. W. Thompson, 'The Natural History and Prevention of Infectious Diseases'; Dr. McVail, 'Vaccination'; Dr. H. E. Armstrong, 'The Hygiene of Vessels'; Dr. J. L. Notter, 'Military Hygiene'; Sir T. Spencer Wells, 'Disposal of the Dead'; Dr. Arthur Ransome,

'Vital Statistics'; Dr. Alfred Ashby, 'Duties of the Medical Officer of Health'; and Mr. C. N. Dalton, 'Sanitary Law.' Messrs. Churchill are the publishers.

THE meeting of the Statistical Society which was fixed for Tuesday next has been postponed.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.
 ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

Examples of Mosaic Pavements from Rubbings of Floors in Pompeii and Venice, with Additional Patterns from Palermo and Rome.
 By A. Bolton. Illustrated. (Batsford.)

"THE secret of the art of Mosaic Paving," says Mr. Bolton,

"consists in the due recognition of its cube formation. This is at once a definition of the aim and of the scope of the present work. For of all the branches of the art of mosaic paving, as generally classified, that branch only will be here dealt with, whose examples are of cube formation. And the aim of this book is to emphasize this cube construction by a new method of illustration, the plates being half full-size reductions of tracings from rubbings of the originals, by which every joint and cube is accurately given, together with the irregularities and variations characteristic of old mosaics."

The mode of reproducing his examples that Mr. Bolton has employed is all that could be desired, except so far as regards the colours, which in some of the copies are not quite strong enough. He considers the cubes indispensable elements of the design, to which, in *opus tessellatum*, the joints of all pavements were adapted with care corresponding to their importance, which was second only to that of the cubes themselves. He is right in lamenting the introduction of the more popular and attractive, but essentially incongruous and illogical processes, such as the use of *opus vermiculatum* for walls and vaults, if not for pavements. Pictures or natural objects were copied by means of extremely small pieces or tesserae of stone, glass of various colours and kinds, and enamels, fitted together so closely that the joints were suppressed, or rather obliterated; natural effects of light and shade, and minutiae of modelling, colours, contours, and outlines, were attended to, with the distinct intention of imitating nature, and, to a certain extent, deceiving the spectator with the impression that actual objects were before him, like the much admired 'Doves' of Pliny, which is in the museum of the Capitol. Of course to attempt to deceive by means of pictorial art is the eighth of the deadly sins, and the successful fulfilment of this intention was quite out of the question in mosaic. Accordingly *opus vermiculatum* stands doubly condemned in the view of any one of good taste.

The use of this method is all the more to be lamented because in antiquity it so far superseded the older and better mode that we cannot now discover either the origin or development of the latter. Mr. Bolton ascribes the invention of mosaic to the Phœnicians; but he agrees with the opinion long ago expressed by us when reviewing the 'Carthage and her Remains' of Dr. Nathan Davis, that none of the specimens unearthed by that explorer was

Punic, as he thought they were, but Roman—Roman, indeed, of a comparatively late epoch of the Western Empire. In no other place formerly subject to Sidon or Tyre have mosaics that can be called Punic turned up. Nothing older than the Ptolemies has come from the Nile; the Assyrians carved their marble or stone floors in fine patterns, and made borders with flowers in low relief, but they do not seem to have covered them with variously coloured tesserae. The pavements mentioned in the Book of Esther seem to have been simply tiles. Unless the fragment copied by M. Laloux in his book on the great temple at Olympia be contemporaneous with the date of that edifice—its primitive character is the only, and surely not very safe evidence in favour of its early date—its being constructed of natural stones, *i.e.*, river pebbles, is the sole evidence that it is the oldest specimen of true mosaic in existence. In order to show what sort of a thing the pebble mosaic at Olympia actually is, Mr. Bolton refers to a drawing made by Mr. Barnsley of a pebble mosaic still existing in the King's Garden at Athens, and published in the *Architectural Association Sketch-Book*, New Series, vol. ix., in reviewing which we spoke of its interest. But he might as well have referred to modern instances, common in England to-day, of pebbles laid down in patterns of scrolls and borders, and set in cement. These are true pebble mosaics, and in them we have illustrations of the probable origin of that noble method of art. The earliest work in mosaic proper and on a very large scale of which we have the distinct and trustworthy evidence of an eye-witness is not, as some have supposed, the interior of the theatre of Scæurus at Rome. The terms used by Pliny are applicable to work of another kind altogether, as in 'La Mosaïque,' his excellent treatise on the art, M. Gerspach has pointed out.

These are the main facts in the history of the development of art in mosaic. Although Domenico Ghirlandaio declared "la vera pittura per l'eternità essere il musaico," comparatively little attention was given before his time to the preservation of old examples. Very soon afterwards a signal change occurred in Italy, and things were done in the way of mosaic which shock Mr. Bolton; but the art was neglected on this side of the Alps, and was destined not to be revived in England till centuries had passed away, and South Kensington tried zealously, but by no means successfully, to teach mosaic making to a certain number of young women, whom, however, nobody cared to employ. The few important specimens of modern work in this country to be found in national buildings, the artistic merits of which are unquestionable, are in the dome of St. Paul's and Mr. Poynter's splendid mosaic picture of St. George in the Houses of Parliament. Small pieces are naturally less rare, and a few churches are befittingly decorated in this manner—for instance, over the chancel arch of Street's church in Westminster a design of Mr. Watts has been reproduced in imperishable materials. We fear Mr. Bolton would flinch from heartily admiring either of these reproductions of the Royal Academicians' pictures. On the other hand, a superb specimen, intended

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to decorate the semi-dome of the apse of St. Paul's, is now in rapid progress from designs by Mr. W. B. Richmond, which, with the addition of colour, fully complies with the conditions laid down in the following passage, so far as they apply to wall-decoration:—

"The general and best material, however, both for colour and shape, is certainly marble: Carrara for white, and Belgian for black, being used in modern work, and it should be noted that the old cubes are often tooth-shaped, by which a better hold on the bed was obtained. The methods of the Romans in forming the beds of their pavements are given fully in Vitruvius's seventh book, amounting practically to the formation of a deep bed of dry rubbish on which was laid a concrete five to two, of smaller stones and lime, this being rammed from 12 to 9 inches thick, and followed by a finer bed of one to three lime and broken brick, pottery, &c., brought to a true face, on which the pattern was drawn; the tessere being then placed, liquid cement was poured on, and a uniform surface produced by friction with marble. For the latter purpose a large marble roller is used in the present day, and forms a characteristic feature in the laying of a pavement. *The application of too much polish is to be deprecated, as tending to detract from the true mosaic effect. Much more detrimental practices are the over-close fitting of the cubes, their being cut to radiating wedges when traversing curves, and the forming of central circular dots of four or more cubes, as closely packed and cut to fit [as neatly] as possible.* These, and other methods, ignore the essential conditions of mosaic as an art, and reduce it to a mere copying of inlaid marble pavements, contrary to its free and unmechanical nature."

The italics in this passage are ours, and the remarks are to be recommended to every one concerned in the development of mosaic as an art for modern use. We are convinced that the comparative failure of the art in this country is due to complete ignorance or limited knowledge of the art.

Mr. Bolton points out, and truly, that of the inlaid marble pavement of Siena Cathedral, which is not a pure mosaic, that part is the most successful which is also the simplest, namely, the black on white, or *vice versa*, with only the leading lines of the figures, inside the outline, marked out. "*And the least happy is the most elaborate in composition and attempted shading.*"

Among Mr. Bolton's plates are examples from the Baths of Caracalla, Rome, from Novara (a curious piece of black stars inlaid on white), coloured specimens from Palermo, and, from the House of the Poet at Pompeii, a mosaic which is exactly what, according to true principles of design and execution, it ought to be. Two figures (of black upon white) of men swimming, from the House of Mars and Venus at Pompeii, are all that could be desired in their way; but for pavements we prefer the geometrical examples from the same city. The House of the Wild Boar, Pompeii, furnishes specimens of great spirit and merit. There are other instances on the walls of a staircase in the British Museum, which are so nearly alike and identical in style, technique, and spirit—they came from Roman Carthage—that it would be easy to suppose they were due to the same designer. Other Pompeian pavements occur in this book, and also a very fine and graceful specimen from St. Mark's, Venice. A curious peacock, the eyes in whose tail are represented by plaques

of what look like porphyry and similar materials of very deep colours, is a noteworthy example, not only on its own account (it is part of a group of two peacocks facing each other, a frequent emblematic example, and especially common in Venice), but because of its approximation to the famous *opus Alexandrinum*, a variety of mosaic painting rife in Italy, but rare on this side of the Alps. The finest ancient specimen in England is in front of the altar of Westminster Abbey. Our author does not mention it. In referring to a much vexed question, Mr. Bolton, an unexceptionable authority, says distinctly of the above-named specimen: "The relaying of the pavement in St. Mark's has been very unfortunate so far. This example is in an obscure corner, and looks untouched."

While thanking Mr. Bolton for what he has given us, we trust he may find encouragement to attempt the illustration of mosaic painting at large, not only for ancient pavements, but for mural and roof decorations in the same mode. Of Roman pavements in this country the number is very considerable. The grand instance at Wellow, in Somersetshire, which is now covered with earth, should suit his views quite well; at Brading, Bignor, York, Cirencester, Woodchester, Littlecote, and Aldborough are relics of immense interest. There is a very curious specimen at Alnwick which seems to have escaped him. The British Museum is unusually rich in Roman works of this class, while it has quantities of prints and drawings from them. The South Kensington Art Library comprises the whole of Dr. Wollaston's drawings (nearly two hundred) of mosaics. Of mural instances of later dates, besides works of the Renaissance epoch, the famous and monumental plates published from the pictures at Monreale are much less known here than they ought to be; while even the excellent copies of the Ravenna mosaics which adorn the South Court at South Kensington are not quite satisfactory; and as to those which, not long ago, were much damaged by fire at Thessalonica, the coloured plates published by MM. Texier and Pullan are not at all worthy of the originals. St. Sophia at Constantinople has not been adequately treated. Here are a noble subject and a world of matter available to Mr. Bolton.

THE SALON IN THE CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES.

(Second and Concluding Notice.)

EVEN in the Salon of the Champs Élysées, where without doubt all the conservative elements of the school of painting are concentrated, a critic of old days, could he revisit our exhibitions from the other shore, would find much to surprise, and probably to shock him. Where, ah where, are those *tableaux d'histoire* which the official teaching of the classical school demanded, and even insisted upon? We are so far removed from them to-day that we hardly remember how much that was venerable and majestic we owe to this redoubtable school. A picture was not considered worthy to be classed as *la grande peinture* and admitted to the dignity of *l'histoire* unless it contained one or more nude figures. It was necessary, too, that the subject should be chosen from Greek or Roman history, mythological times for preference. When Gros allowed himself to be beguiled into painting 'Le Champ de Bataille d'Eylau' or 'Bonaparte au Pont d'Arcole' he broke through the traditions

of *l'histoire*, and David wrote to him severely on the subject: "Posterity demands of you grand pictures of ancient history: quick, quick, my good friend, look through your Plutarch!"

For a long time this canon of art dominated the schools, and generations were taught to contend as to who should best model, in the heroic style, *la rotule des Atrides*. These happy times have long gone by. I note only M. Bouguereau who remains faithful to this tradition, which supplies him with his ideal. With a will and a tenacity which are truly wonderful, he produces every year, with the same careful and elaborate touch, the same impersonal and irreproachable drawing, those nymphs or naiads which many ladies admire very much, and which have gained for the artist the nickname of the "Raphael du Bon Marché." *Le Grépier* of this year (No. 223) is the usual nymph pursued by a troop of little curled cupids, who pepper her with darts, while she lifts to heaven the languishing eyes and the usual simper of the "well-brought-up young person."

Beside M. Bouguereau, and almost in the same line, we may rank M. Jules Lefebvre, who has just entered the Academy of the *Beaux-Arts*, there to defend the honour of "form," which he unfortunately confuses with "formalism." *Une Fille d'Ève* (1042) is a nude figure, elegant, cold, and correct, which certainly could not have been painted by the first comer, for it exhibits plenty of cleverness and even science, but for which we are scarcely grateful to the artist; for it reveals to us no new vision of beauty, and does not inspire us with any sentiment or emotion whatever.

Quite different is the case of M. Henner. There is in this artist (notwithstanding that the monotony of his work begins to be criticized) something of the "seer" and almost of the poet. He professes for the subject that quiet disdain which characterizes many great painters; no one could be more indifferent to all literature, or more serenely ignorant of all fashionable doctrines, than he. Plunged in his plastic dream, he pursues, without ever growing weary, the arrangement of certain harmonies, the subtle charm of which haunts him, though he never seems able to realize its fulness and sweetness to his satisfaction. To attain his object he combines reality and imagination in a strange way; there is something of alchemy in his method. He has even invented an hour which does not exist in nature, and which at once contains more darkness than twilight, and more clearness than actual night; he penetrates with his owl's eyes the mysteries of light and shade, and, as it were, surprises their secret loves. When he has produced from the surrounding darkness, or plunged into convenient depths of shadow, the shoulder, the flank, or the torso of a beautiful form; when he has modelled these, under a refulgent beam of light, out of idealized clay—the half-warm whiteness of an impossible unknown consistency, for the composition of which he seems to have consulted Giorgione, Correggio, and Prud'hon in turn—he has said all he has to say. He is, and will be, nothing but a painter. He believes that there is more to be revealed by the intimacy of two neighbouring tones of colour, or by the conversion of shadow into light, than by all philosophy put together. He holds realism, idealism, naturalism, and symbolism as admirable inventions, but painting as something far better. Some good souls, trying every year to convert him, spoke to him gravely of the complexity of modern thought, of the psychological troubles of the present day, and of the opportunity he had of expressing in the painting of our times "the deadly poison of our contemporary life" (*le suc mordant de la vie contemporaine*). I'm afraid it is incurable, and as thick as an Alsatian's head; we must take it as we find it! The *Étude* (863) which he exhibits this year could be called, after the manner of Mr. Whistler's pictures, "an

arrangement in greenish brown and pale amber." It is a recumbent female figure, whose face is hidden, but whose delicately moulded limbs reveal themselves by degrees in a mysterious light, which in some strange way is mingled with their substance. This picture has some exquisite points, and is worthy of a great master. But the *Portrait du Général de K.* (862) is more complete and altogether superior. It is conceived in a very sensible spirit; it does not assert itself at a distance—indeed, it rather seems to retire from notice—but a look convinces one quickly that there is something to be seen, and the eye is enchanted with the rare quality of the painting—supple, strong, and full flavoured—while at the same moment the mind is impressed by the expression of reserved force, the sweetness and strength, the pride—a little tempered by sadness—of the face. If ever there is a question of collecting the entire works of Henner, it will be seen that he has it in him to be a great portrait painter, though the chance of bringing it out has not often been given him. I can recollect four or five of his portraits which reach the first rank.

"One swallow does not make a summer," and one artist does not make a school. In spite of some isolated cases here and there of painters who still represent the heroic in human form, and who produce scenes from history, historical painting—or what used to be understood by this title in days gone by—is visibly on the decline. It seems at first sight strange and paradoxical that this deterioration should coincide exactly with the grandest and most beautiful flights of historical study, and that our artists should be giving up a style, once so flourishing, at the moment when archaeology and erudition should place at their disposal numbers of old documents which offer them the means of restoring the most lively and perfect presentments of the past. This apparent contradiction explains itself. On our part we seldom demand pictures of the past from our artists; and when such are presented to us we are oftener disgusted and disappointed by their artificiality, their incompleteness, their false sentiment, than persuaded of the justice of their verisimilitude. With the exception of the work of M. Tattet-grain, who has painted, with plenty of spirit and a lively sentiment of retrospective reality, the *Entrée de Louis XI. à Paris, 30 Août, 1461* (1574), all the historical pictures in the Salon have left the public quite indifferent, and may be justly overlooked. We may note merely as symptoms the attempts of some young men to discover among the grand old epochs of French history subjects for their pictures; but that which touches us in works of this nature is not the archaeological or documentary knowledge displayed in their production, but rather the feeling which they express. Their fidelity to the chroniclers matters little if the painting knows how to awake in us, in all its powerful and native grace, the old-world story, and to bring before our eyes and our hearts the charm of the legends drawn from the great sources of national tradition and Mother Nature herself. One artist only has, in my opinion, succeeded in doing this: Puvis de Chavannes in his 'Enfance de Sainte Geneviève,' which he painted some years ago for the Pantheon. In summing it all up I may assert that in art especially we are more moved by a sentiment than by a fact, and by a confidence than by a recital. To show how things have happened is no doubt very clever, but by the enchantment of colour and drawing to express the emotions which things have caused in our hearts is cleverer still. The pictures of the early masters are full of historical impossibilities and naïve anachronisms, but they are nevertheless full of persuasive charm, and the contagious quality of feeling and imagination, to a degree unknown in these later enlightened days.

It is in some degree the charm of this sugges-

tiveness which gives a value to two pictures—one, *Le Repos en Égypte*, by M. Flameng (684), and the other *La Fuite en Égypte* (1007), by M. Albert Laurens, son of Jean Paul Laurens. I have not space to describe them, but I must at least single them out. Both of them are pleasing on account of their tenderness of sentiment and the charm of their veiled emotion, though they are quite different. There is the same general expression, and harmony of all the surrounding landscape, in the picture of a young man as yet little known, M. Foreau, who exhibits the *Douleur d'Orphée* (697), as well as in that of M. Lagarde, who shows talent and feeling for legendary art in *Saint Martin* (975).

Finally, all that the historical painter has lost the landscape painter and the genre painter have gained. Landscape painting has little by little taken the first place, and this being so, the study of the laws of light and its refractions, of the delicate phenomena of its atmosphere and clarity, has taken in the modern school a place of ever-increasing importance. One may almost say that the language of the picturesque has received by this means considerable enrichment and some pregnant transformations. It has become usual to take what lies nearest at hand, amid the things which surround and the scenes which offer themselves to the artist's eye, as subjects for his study and his pictures. In proportion as one looks at the realities about one, and studies them with loving care, one discovers new beauties in them, and invests them with a fresh grace. This style is inborn, familiar, one might almost call it affectionate, very different from the old genre style. It seems to have for its object the development of that human feeling and simple beauty which lie hidden in the humblest scenes of life, and to try to express to the eyes of the crowd by the most harmonious similes all that is most worthy to be loved in our common things.

Since the Renaissance of the sixteenth century, art had ceased to be popular, in the wide and fruitful sense of the word; it had almost lost touch with the great outside public, which is an essential fellow worker in, and an unconscious stimulant of, those great works of art in which the genius of the nations manifests and recognizes its power. It had become an affair of academies, of coteries, of learned "mandarins"; no greater misfortune could have befallen it. In the rarefied air of the presence chamber and the studio the most morbid fancies were soon multiplied; the *décadents* are only exasperated and corrupted academicians. The straining after style, the triumph of formalism, the disdain of the so-called "vulgar," the worship of an ideal of conventionality which had run to the last point of insipidity—all this could only be escaped from by the help of subtleties at first merely artificial, but very soon quite unwholesome.

Once this point was reached there was no salvation for us, save in an invasion of barbarians and a return to nature. It was the spontaneous artists, the painters by instinct—those who had been excluded by the official juries, and treated as savages and personal enemies of "the beautiful"—who opened to modern art the road to liberty and revival. This is proved by the number of pictures, increasing year by year, in which the humblest subjects hold the chief place. It is no longer a question of aggressive realism, as heretofore, but of a sympathetic note, wider and more humane. Not only the subjects of pictures have changed, but also the manner of painting; it is by the study of subtle modulations of light, by the observation and the production of its most tender harmonies, that we have arrived at the expression both of picturesque charm and moral feeling—of truth and poetry at one and the same time. The enumeration of the pictures in which this tendency is manifested would, at this juncture, lead me too far: if one excepts one or two chiefs and leaders—such as

Dagnan Bouveret among the younger men, and Jules Breton among the older—there is no occasion to mention one to the exclusion of others. The movement is very general, with a strongly marked current which carries along, without any impediments, most of the new school. The strangers hold a very good place in it in both Salons. The picture of Mr. Frank Bramley, *For such is the Kingdom of Heaven* (246), has been much and deservedly admired at the Champs Elysées. It represents the burial of a little child, and is a masterpiece of simplicity, sincerity, and sober, touching feeling. I would also notice the *Loups de Mer* (1608) of Mr. W. H. Y. Titcomb; *Le Bénédicité* of M. Koopman (962); the *Idylle* of M. Farasy (657); *Le Soir* of M. Dessar (552); *L'Armée du Salut* of Mr. S. Forbes (695), in which the intention to caricature gives place to a real touch of sympathy, or at least of kindly curiosity, and in which the charm of penetrating and intellectual observation is decidedly strong; the landscapes of M. Denduyts (537, 538), Streeton (*Golden Summer*, 1560), Nettleton (1278), Boyden (243); the *Premier Chagrin* of Mr. D. A. Knight (959); *All Hands shorten Sail!* by Mr. Brangwyn (249); *Après la Pêche*, by M. Moriz Berg (127); the portrait of *Sir Alexander Milne* (437), by Mr. A. S. Cope; the *Soirée d'Été* of Mr. D. F. Robinson (1450); *Le Lever de la Lune* of Mr. W. H. Howe (891); *La Maison mortuaire* of M. G. T. Wallen (1679); *La Messe en Bretagne* of Mr. W. Gay (744); and *L'Histoire du Grand-père* of Mr. W. R. Leigh (1051).

ANDRÉ MICHEL.

THE 'ST. ANNE' OF LEONARDO DA VINCI.

I CANNOT but feel gratified with the terms in which so eminent a connoisseur as M. Eugène Müntz refers, in his communication to you, to my researches on this subject. But although M. Müntz insists that the conclusions at which he and I have severally arrived are sensibly different, it appears to me that they are in the main in perfect harmony. Unfortunately, however, for me, M. Müntz, in his study in the *Chronique des Arts*, attaches, if I may say so, exaggerated weight to my references to Padre Resta, whom he denounces, with perhaps needless violence, as, if not himself a notorious forger, yet at least the collector of drawings intentionally falsified. However this may be, my conclusions did not in any way depend on the credibility of Resta. I was especially careful to make it clear that I acted on what is, perhaps, after all, an extreme view—that Resta was to be treated as a discredited witness, to be believed only when confirmed by independent testimony. Without any reliance on Resta, I proved (1) that the Royal Academy's cartoon was not that accepted by Leonardo's contemporaries as one of his masterpieces; (2) that this cartoon was the first stage of a composition which resulted in a later cartoon, carried out in the great picture of the Louvre, and copied or adapted in a host of pictures by painters of the Milanese school.

These points appear to me to be in absolute agreement with the conclusions 1 and 2 of M. Müntz's communication. M. Müntz is, indeed, able to confirm them beyond question by his citation of a letter of 1501, discovered by M. Armand Baschet, and published—in a translation only, I regret to say—by M. Yriarte in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* (1888, vol. i. p. 123).

I must not trespass on your space further than to add that I have nothing to say to the conclusions expressed by M. Müntz in his paragraphs 3 and 4, except to congratulate him, if I may venture to do so without undue presumption, on his observation that the drawings of feet in the Windsor collection ('Grosvenor Gallery Publications,' Nos. 73 and 74) formed portions of a cartoon. Now that the observation has been made, it is easy to see that they are wholly different in character from

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the studies of draped limbs in the same collection (Nos. 69 and 100).

I hope to be able to make arrangements for the publication of a transcript of the Plattenberg cartoon. But I quite agree with M. Müntz that the question of the authenticity of the cartoon can be settled only after careful study, by competent judges, of the work itself. All that I venture at present to say is that if this cartoon is not an authentic work of Leonardo's the copyist has had greater success in rendering the exquisite beauty of the lost original than any other copyist or adapter who has given us a version of the work. ALFRED MARKS.

NOTES FROM ROME.

II.

THE bridge of Valentinian I., represented by the modern Ponte Sisto, was one of the noblest structures spanning the bed of the Tiber. It was rebuilt between 366 and 367 A.D. by Lucius Aurelius Avianus Symmachus, prefect of the city, with the spoils of an older one, of the time of Caracalla, and dedicated to Valentinian and Valens, then ruling over the eastern and western divisions of the empire. According to a current tradition it was overthrown by the great flood of 799 under Pope Hadrian I. In 1878, the branch of the river which flows under the first arch on the left having been diverted for the construction of the new embankment, we found Valentinian's bridge lying bodily on the bottom of the stream in such good order that fragments of an inscription, which ran from one end to the other of the south parapet, were discovered one after the other in their proper position. A triumphal arch, which decorated the approach to the bridge from the Campus Martius side, had also been thrown bodily into the river, together with the bronze statues and groups by which it was crowned. As regards the parapets, they seem to have been divided into panels by projecting pilasters. Each panel contained six or eight letters of an inscription, which, as I have just said, ran from one end to the other; and each pilaster an inscription of its own allusive to the statue placed upon it.

The dredging operations having been resumed in these last months, some more pilasters have been found, one with the dedication, "To the august Victory, faithful companion of our lords and masters, the S.P.Q.R. under the care of Avianus Symmachus, ex-prefect of the city." Near it was lying the right wing of the statue of the Victory of bronze gilt. It is of but little value as a work of art. Still, it proves once more that if a proper search was made in that section of the Tiber nearly all the statues once lying the bridge could be recovered.

Far more important than these Roman finds are the discoveries announced from Selinunte. In clearing from the accumulation of soil the line of walls between the Acropolis and the semicircular tower, which the best guide-books still persist in describing as a theatre, a wall has been found built with blocks collected at random from the ruins of the city, and among them three metopes carved in white tufa from the quarries of Menfi. Considering the prominent place which the Selinuntine metopes exhibited in the Museo Nazionale at Palermo occupy in the history of archaic art, the new find cannot fail to attract the attention of the archaeological world. The first one, 0.84 m. high, 0.69 m. wide, represents the rape of Europa. The young woman is clad in a long chiton, and wears a fringed cape on her shoulders, and the bull upon which she sits is moving from left to right. The sea is represented not by waving lines, but by a couple of fish (dolphins?) swimming between the legs of the bull. Europa's attitude is not without grace; her face is in profile, while that of the disguised god is full.

The second, 0.84 m. high, 0.64 m. wide, represents a winged sphinx, with long hair falling on the right shoulder. Both are in excellent preservation. The reliefs of the third have been

injured in consequence of their location on the outside face of the wall, and all the projecting portions erased to make the block even with the rest. It represented one of the labours of Hercules, the taming of the bull. The chisel used by the mason in effacing this noble work was 85 millimetres wide, as shown by the grooves which corrugate the surface of the metope.

The traces of polychromy noticeable in these metopes add very much to their archaeological value. They are very faint, and cannot be properly analyzed unless the earth encrusted on the surface gets perfectly dry, and can be removed with impunity. However, it is beyond doubt that the background of the relief representing the rape of Europa was red, and red also the inside of the ears of the bull; the eye-balls are black, and marks of blue have been noticed in the mass of hair by which the tail of the animal is terminated. It seems almost certain that the portions representing human flesh were not painted.

The dimensions of the three pieces show that they belong to one and the same edifice, their height being the same (0.84 m.), while their width varies according to their location more or less near to one of the corners of the frieze. The edifice is unknown. The metopes, although of better design and finer cut than those preserved at Palermo, are considered not to differ very much in age from them. They belong either to the end of the seventh or to the beginning of the sixth century B.C.

Roman correspondents of English and French papers have announced startling discoveries in connexion with the Pantheon of Agrippa. These announcements rest on a foundation of truth. There is no doubt that the round body of the structure has been rebuilt by Hadrian from the very foundation, and it seems equally sure that the level of the *cella* was at a certain time seven feet lower than the actual one. But as the investigations are not complete yet, it seems a better plan to collect first the evidence and then try deductions. In cases like this the spade and hammer tell sometimes a better tale than all the discussions of the archaeologists.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 11th inst. the following pictures: G. Morland, A Farmyard, with a butcher bargaining with a farmer, 493l. Sir J. Reynolds, Mrs. Fitzherbert, 1,732l.; Penelope, daughter of Sir William Bowyer, of Denham Court, 430l.; The Infant Academy, 105l. G. Romney, Cupid and Psyche, 110l. W. Müller, The Grand Canal, Venice, 199l. J. Stark, A Woody Landscape, with a cottage and figures on a road, 152l.; The Ferry Boat, 152l. A. Cuyp, Le Départ pour la Promenade, 141l.; A Snowy River Scene, with a herdsman seated, playing a bagpipe, 210l. G. Cariani of Bergamo, Portrait of a Venetian Gentleman, 120l. Hobbema, A Woody Landscape, with cottages, 194l. Van der Helst, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress, 246l. A. Canaletto, The Grand Canal, Venice, with the Dogana and the Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, 630l. N. Lagillière, Portrait of Antoine Coysevox, sculptor, 115l. Watteau, A Pair of Over-door Panels, with musicians and actors of the Italian Comedy, 157l. D. Teniers, A Coast Scene, with fishermen, 120l. G. Schalcken, Interior of a Guard-room, with figures, 189l. Van Eyck, The Wings of a Diptych, painted with portraits of donors, 210l. J. Van Eyck, A Diptych, with the Annunciation, 141l.

The same auctioneers sold on the 13th inst. the following: A. Ostade, Interior of a Cottage, with three peasants at a table and one pouring out a glass of beer, 136l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE chief artistic event of next week will be the sale by Messrs. Christie of the renowned collection of pictures belonging to the late Earl of Dudley, which will take place on Saturday next. Ninety-one in all, they will be on view in King Street three days preceding. Many of the best of them were exhibited at Manchester in 1857, and nearly all of them were at the Academy in 1871; while the most important were in Burlington House last winter, and duly mentioned in our critique of that gathering. The most interesting, if not the most valuable, is the youthful Raphael's well-known 'Crucifixion,' which has a complete pedigree from before 1500, when it was handed over by the artist to the Dominicans of Città di Castello, to the present time. The most desirable pictures are those very Raphael-like Peruginos, the five predella panels Lord Ward bought of A. Barker; the charming portrait, by F. Lippi, of La Simonetta, which belonged to S. Rogers, and has sometimes been (not hastily) ascribed to Pollajuolo; 'A View in Holland,' by Hobbema and A. Van de Velde; 'The Enamoured Cavalier,' by F. Mieris; a powerful 'Interior of a Kitchen,' by A. Van Ostade; 'A Ruin,' by J. Ruysdael; the brilliant *volet* of a triptych, the fellow of which belongs to Lord Northwick, of St. Giles saying mass before an altar with a *retable* of gold *en repoussé*; two noteworthy Murillos; Fra Angelico's charming 'Virgin and Child' seated under a canopy; Crivelli's incomparable and large 'Virgin and Child with Saints,' which we all delighted in at the Academy; Palma Vecchio's 'Madonna, Child, and SS. Elizabeth, John, and Catherine'; and the 'Novar Raphael,' called 'La Vierge à la Légende,' of which Forster made a famous line engraving. Besides the above the Dudley Collection includes Cuyp, Berchems, Hobbemas, an I. Van Ostade, Rembrandts, D. Tenierses, Rubenses, Correggios (two frescoes), and a fine Francia. The illustrated catalogue before us is a possession in itself.

THE same auctioneers will sell to-day (Saturday), among some capital examples, S. Palmer's seven drawings of the noble "Milton Series," including 'Morn,' 'The Curfew,' 'The Waters Murmuring,' 'Towered Cities,' and 'The Lonely Tower,' and two others by the same, not belonging to this series.

AN exhibition of work done in the classes of the Home Arts and Industries Association is now open at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, and comprises examples of wood, metal, leather, ceramic, basket, and thread works of many kinds.

PICTURES representing 'Summer' and 'Winter' by M. Ludovici are now on view in the Japanese Gallery, New Bond Street. At Messrs. Agnew's gallery, in Old Bond Street, Mrs. Guild's bust of Mr. Gladstone is on view.

THE Society of Portrait Painters announces for the 23rd inst. the private view, in the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, of its second annual exhibition.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday at Bishop's Stortford, when visits will be paid to several churches and halls in the neighbourhood.

DR. CHEETHAM, the Archdeacon of Rochester, writes:—

"I cannot but think that the paragraph relating to the restoration of Rochester Cathedral in the 'Fine-Art Gossip' of May 28th will convey a false impression to those who do not know what is really going on. It is there stated that the committee have 'resolved, after much discussion, to follow the advice of Mr. Pearson and "restore" the later turrets of the west front into imitation Norman work.' In fact, the principal discussion was as to the retention of an anomalous octagonal mass of masonry, of the fifteenth century, neither turret nor pinnacle, but standing where a pinnacle ought

to be, at the north-west angle of the nave. It is agreed on all hands that it was very unsightly, and that it included no work of the smallest value in itself. Nevertheless, if it had been sound, the committee would probably not have directed it to be removed. But Mr. Pearson, on being appealed to, reported that, although it might be possible to retain it, this could only be done by renewing the external casing so completely as to make it practically a new work. A member of the committee, a practical builder of large experience, whose opinion in such a matter is quite as valuable as that of any architect, thought that it would involve great risk to the workmen if they were allowed to proceed with the repairs immediately below this 'turret' while it remained standing. It was consequently decided to remove it, when it was found that the builder's opinion was completely justified. It was cracked completely through, the external crack having been hidden by a coat of Roman cement, and the masonry altogether was in such a rotten condition that the stones could be lifted from their places by the hand. It is proposed, no doubt, to build in the place of that which is removed a pinnacle corresponding in style to that at the south-west angle. Why, as we must build in the style of another age, we should choose a different style is not apparent. A subordinate discussion was as to the retention of the imperfect tower or turret at the north-west angle of the north aisle. This is of very bad eighteenth century work; nevertheless, the committee would have retained it if it had not been reported to be as bad structurally as artistically. Let me say further that the Dean and Chapter would have been well content to leave the west front altogether untouched if it had not been in such a state as absolutely to require immediate repair to prevent the casing from falling. Indeed, a portion actually fell.

Dr. Cheetham's account of the intentions of the Rochester "restoration" committee exactly confirms what we said of them. His defence of the destruction is to call what he dislikes by ugly names, and to say that it is in a dangerous state, and can only be kept up by such extensive repairs as to make it practically new. We gave no opinion as to the need of rebuilding, but we know that "restorers" often find danger in work which they who value it see no difficulty in making sound, and can do it without the wholesale renovation which Mr. Pearson and the "conservative restorers" find it necessary to inflict upon whatever they undertake to repair. We have it on authorities as good as those quoted by Dr. Cheetham that in this case there need have been no destruction. But assuming that there must be, our objection was to the replacing of the destroyed work by imitation of Norman work. Dr. Cheetham thinks the objection unreasonable, because he does not understand the value of the building as an historical monument. That value depends on the genuineness of the work. And if Mr. Pearson is allowed to adulterate the real Norman work with spurious Norman work of his own invention, the record of what the men of Norman times really did will be lost, and in its place we shall have only a modern model of what Mr. Pearson thinks they might, could, would, should, or ought to have done. That model may show much learning and cleverness on the part of its inventor, but it involves the destruction of the real Norman work. If new building is necessary at Rochester—and we have not said that it is not—let the new be so designed as to show itself to be new, and then the old which is suffered to remain will keep its value. We repeat the hope that the public will follow the example set by Mr. Leveson Gower and Mr. St. John Hope, and refuse to support the committee in doing irreparable mischief to the precious monument which is unfortunately in their power.

THE loan exhibition of pictures at the Guildhall, which has been visited by over 170,000 persons, will remain open until Saturday, July 2nd. A quarto is in course of preparation, by permission of the owners of the pictures, containing reproductions by the colotype process of about fifty of the principal paintings in the collection. Thirty will be from the works of early masters and twenty from those of modern artists.

THE Arundel Society will have its annual meeting next Wednesday. The Society's revenue during the year has diminished, and its expenditure has diminished likewise. In 1890 there was a deficit, but last year the outlay was just within the receipts. The second publication for 1892 will be a chromo-lithograph from a drawing by Signor Gnoli after the fresco of the death of St. Fina by Ghirlandaio in the Collegiate Church of San Gimignano.

DR. DÜRPFELD, owing to his journey in the Peloponnesus, has had to interrupt his excavations at the fountain Enneakrounos, which will be resumed during the summer. At their termination a topographical plan of the whole locality will be published.

DR. ORSI has brought to a close his campaign at the necropolis of Megara Hyblaea, where the tombs opened now number a thousand. Amongst the results obtained must be mentioned some objects in ornamental glass. None had been previously found.

MR. NIJHOFF, of the Hague, intends to publish a series of reproductions of engravings which depict the goldsmithery of Holland during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The first instalment will be devoted to a family of jewellers of Utrecht, Van Vianen. Christian van Vianen published about 1650 a series of engravings on copper, by Theodore van Kessel, of works by his (Christian's) father, Adam van Vianen. A reproduction of this will fill the opening part of the series.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Les Huguenots'; 'La Luce dell' Asia'; 'Tristan and Isolde.'
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Señor Sarasate's Concerts. Richter Concerts. M. Paderewski's Pianoforte Recital. Philharmonic Concerts.

OUR operatic record must commence with a brief notice of the first performance this season of 'Les Huguenots' on Friday last week. The occasion was interesting, for Miss Macintyre essayed the rôle of Valentine, this being the first venture, so far as we are aware, of a Scottish soprano in this arduous part. The measure of success attained by Miss Macintyre was gratifying, for, although she is as yet far from being a powerful or even an elegant actress, her vocal strength was quite equal to all the demands made upon it. M. Jean de Reszke being still unfortunately unwell, M. Montariol once more came to the rescue, and although his Raoul was devoid of charm, its faults were mainly negative. M. Plançon was an intelligent, if not particularly impressive Marcel, and M. Tschernoff was a tolerably efficient De Nevers, the other characters in Meyerbeer's masterwork having familiar exponents.

The production of Mr. Isidore de Lara's 'The Light of Asia,' postponed from last season, took place on Saturday evening; but although the composer's friends in the house applauded warmly, there is no chance of the work obtaining a permanent place in the repertory. It was a serious artistic error to present on the operatic stage a work originally written for the concert-room, and instead of a connected drama we have a series of fragmentary scenes and tableaux, irritating to those familiar with Sir Edwin Arnold's poem and perplexing to those who have not made acquaintance with it. Whether by judicious arrangement the subject could be utilized effectively as the foundation of a grand music drama is

open to argument, but Mr. Beatty Kingston had no thought of the stage when he put together a libretto for Mr. de Lara, and the character of the music shows that the composer considered only the requirements of choral societies. Although there are no regularly developed fugues, the choruses abound in fugal episodes, with which operatic choristers find much difficulty in contending. The intonation on Saturday was painfully false, and the work certainly did not make the effect which it might have done under more suitable conditions. As may be supposed, the composer is at his best in the lyrical portions of the score, and in the ballet airs. The parting duet between Siddārtha and Yasōdarā in the scene of the great renunciation is excellent, and a funeral march in the Prologue and the scene of Siddārtha's temptation are extremely clever. Occasionally the orchestration is happy; but more often it is thin and crude. With all its faults, and they are many, Mr. de Lara's work shows more inventiveness than the oratorio of Mr. Dudley Buck based on the same subject, and certainly the composer may be encouraged to persevere with work of a higher class than the silly sentimental songs on which his reputation hitherto has been chiefly based. Though not thoroughly rehearsed, the production was in the main fairly smooth, considerable taste being evinced in the mounting, while M. Lassalle and Madame Eames in the leading parts both sang remarkably well, though the first-named artist failed to infuse any intensity of expression into his conception of the mystic hero. Efficient work in minor rôles was rendered by M. Plançon, Mr. Alec Marsh, and Signor Miranda.

Wagner's 'Tristan and Isolde' was performed on Wednesday for the first time since 1884, and drew one of the largest audiences ever seen in Covent Garden. There is no cause for surprise in this, as the growth of the Wagner cult has been rapid of late, and those who comprehend and admire his genius find in 'Tristan' its fullest and ripest exemplification. Our own views as to this wondrous masterpiece have been so frequently expressed when the work was performed in London, and also at Bayreuth, that there is no occasion to reiterate them. With regard to Wednesday's rendering, attention was almost concentrated on Frau Sucher's Isolde, which, in spite of the artist's advancing years, has lost none of its grace and womanly sweetness, and is in all its details a far more finished embodiment than when she first played the part at Drury Lane in 1882. Herr Alvary's Tristan is at present immature, his appearance being too youthful, and his manner lacking in dignity. Moreover his voice was not in perfect order, and his intonation was therefore affected. Herr Wiegand's sonorous voice gave effect to the monologues of King Marke, Herr Knapp was fairly commendable as Kurwenal, and Fräulein Ralph, who appeared in place of Fräulein Heink, was charming as Brangäne. Herr Mahler's orchestra commenced somewhat unsteadily, but a great improvement was noticeable in the second and third acts.

The programmes of Señor Sarasate's chamber concerts, which he gives in conjunction with Madame Berthe Marx, are generally unconventional, and that of

Saturday last was no exception to the rule. The works in which these artists were, as usual, happily associated were Raff's melodious, if rather diffuse, Sonata for piano and violin in B flat, four of Dvorák's Slavonic Dances, and a new Suite in D, by Émile Bernard, Op. 34. There is much pleasing music in the last-named item, a minuet being especially fresh and piquant. Madame Marx played some pieces by Chopin and a brilliant Étude by Paul von Schöller with delightful refinement. At today's concert, which will be orchestral, a new Symphony in C, by Mr. W. G. Cusins, will be performed for the first time.

Beethoven was not represented in the programme of the Richter Concert on Monday, and Wagner only by the Probelieder from 'Die Meistersinger,' which were sung with success by Mr. Barton McGuckin. The tenor vocalist also introduced Assad's recitative and aria from Goldmark's opera 'Die Königin von Saba.' This work, which is a favourite in Germany, is based on a libretto somewhat resembling that of Wagner's 'Tannhäuser,' but vulgarized, and the music is showy and full of cheap effects rather than original. Another item performed for the first time at these concerts was Dvorák's remarkably spirited and characteristic overture 'Husitská,' first introduced, under the composer's direction, at a Philharmonic concert on March 20th, 1884. Mendelssohn's 'Hebrides' Overture commenced the programme, and Brahms's fine Symphony in C minor, No. 1, brought it to a close.

M. Paderewski is evidently now firmly established as the successor to Rubinstein in the estimation of pianoforte amateurs, the demand for places at his recital on Tuesday afternoon exceeding that for any other performance this season at St. James's Hall. There is no ground for objection in this, for although, as a rule, hero-worship has a meretricious influence on art, M. Paderewski is unquestionably the finest of the many fine pianists now before the public, and he has wonderfully improved since he first visited London three years ago. Until the very last piece in his programme on Tuesday he indulged in no tricks of style or mannerisms of any kind. It was pure, legitimate playing, a passage here and there, perhaps, being open to question, but throughout instinct with genius, fervid, and persuasive. If comparisons must be made, he was heard to less advantage in Bach's 'Chromatic' Fantasia and the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 111, than in Mozart's Rondo in A minor, the arietta in the sonata, and Schubert's Impromptu in B flat, all of which were played with exquisite delicacy and feeling. Some trifles by Chopin and a pretty little Nocturne in B flat from his own pen completed what may be termed the legitimate portion of the programme; and then, quitting the mood of the artist for that of the virtuoso, M. Paderewski dashed into Liszt's Rhapsodie in C sharp minor, No. 13, and by his wonderful execution aroused a demonstration the like of which is rarely witnessed in an English concert-room. Three times was he compelled to reseat himself at the key-board, and it was difficult even then to persuade his admirers to leave the hall.

The season of the Philharmonic Concerts came to an end on Wednesday afternoon with a quiet programme, in which there were no novelties. Two concertos were included, namely, Max Bruch's, for violin, in G minor, No. 1, of which a most vigorous and wholly artistic rendering was given by Señor Arbos; and Rubinstein's, for pianoforte, in D minor, No. 4, in which M. Sapelnikoff displayed powers of execution which can only be described as prodigious. If the Russian executant possessed charm of style in proportion to his manipulative strength, he would be the greatest pianist of his time; but, unfortunately, such is not the case at present. A remarkably refined performance was given of Wagner's 'Siegfried Idyll'; but before Beethoven's 'Pastoral' Symphony, Mr. Cowen craved the indulgence of the audience, on the ground that there had been insufficient time for adequate rehearsal. No apology was needed, however, for the work went, on the whole, extremely well. The vocalist was Miss Esther Palliser, who was heard to much greater advantage in Rebecca's prayer from 'Ivanhoe' than in the trivial waltz air from 'Roméo et Juliette.'

Musical Gossip.

THE orchestral concert given by Mr. Farley Sinkins at St. James's Hall on Thursday last week was chiefly noteworthy for the performances by Mr. J. C. Ames on a pianoforte fitted with a "Janko key-board," an invention of Paul von Janko, a Hungarian musician. Among other advantages claimed for it are greatly increased power in playing extensions, a small hand being able to stretch a tenth, and that the fingering in all scales is the same. It is said that the key-board is now taught at the principal German conservatoires, and that at Leipzig especially it is making great progress. All this sounds well; but it is not likely that the key-board for which all the great masters wrote will be superseded, and it cannot be said that the playing of Mr. Ames was in any sense remarkable, either in Grieg's Concerto or in pieces by Schumann. On the contrary, the tone was feeble and the style devoid of expression, the hearer being reminded of a mechanical instrument. Whether these defects were due to the key-board or the executant we are unable to say. A new Violin Concerto in D, by Mr. Ames, appears to be a work of some merit; but unfortunately the performer, M. Louis de Reeder, was so hopelessly out of tune that its value could not be properly assessed. The concert was conducted by Mr. F. H. Cowen, and Mr. Plunket Greene was the vocalist.

AMONG the evening concerts of Thursday was that of the Portman Orchestra at the Portman Rooms, conducted by Miss Clinton Fynes, the programme including Haydn's 'Clock' Symphony, Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, played by Miss Fynes, and two light and pretty movements from a suite by Cecil Goodall.

SIR CHARLES HALLE'S Schubert recital on Friday afternoon included the Sonatas in A, Op. 120, and in D, Op. 53, both composed in 1825. The latter is one of the longest and most characteristic of Schubert's pianoforte compositions, and is remarkable for its slow movement and *scherzo*, both of which are wonderfully original and beautiful. With these were associated some of the detached pieces, and Miss Fillunger again sang several *Lieder*, some of which are rarely heard, with feeling and intelligence. These recitals may be numbered among the most interesting and instructive performances of the season.

THE concert given in aid of distressed foreign artists, at the Albert Hall on the same after-

noon, at which a very large number of eminent performers assisted; and the Patti concert in the same building on Saturday afternoon, do not call for serious criticism. Many other concerts were given on both days, among those of Saturday being Miss Marie Wurm's first pianoforte recital at the Princes' Hall, the programme consisting of compositions by this clever executant, in which she was assisted in the vocal items by Mrs. Hutchinson, Madame Else Mathis, from Berlin, and Mr. Stedman's ladies' choir.

ON Monday concerts were again numerous, the most noteworthy of those in the afternoon being Mr. Leo Stern's orchestral performance at St. James's Hall. The able young violoncellist was heard in Saint-Saëns's concise and effective Concerto in A minor, and in some well-written pieces from his own pen which will shortly be published. His clever wife, Madame Nettie Carpenter, gave an extremely refined performance of Max Bruch's Violin Concerto in G minor, No. 1; and Madame Nordica sang with remarkable effect an *aria* from Massenet's 'Hérodiade' and two pretty songs with violin *obbligato* by Oscar Weil. The small orchestra under Mr. W. G. Cusins rendered Mendelssohn's 'Hebrides' Overture, and Beethoven's to 'Egmont.'

IN commemoration of the centenary of the establishment of Messrs. Erard's firm in London, Mr. Daniel Mayer, who is now the proprietor of this branch, has decided to establish a three years' pianoforte scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, to include the loan of an Erard grand pianoforte.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will publish shortly a new book by Mr. Sinclair Dunn, entitled 'The Art of Singing.' In addition to its title-matter, the work will contain short biographies of popular living vocalists.

ACCORDING to German reports a musical publication of considerable magnitude will be issued by the firm of Breitkopf & Härtel at Leipzig, under the title of 'Denkmäler deutscher Tonkunst aus dem 16, 17, und 18 Jahrhundert.' The Prussian Minister of Education is said to have appointed a powerful commission, consisting of the distinguished savants and musicians Helmholtz, Brahms, Joachim, Chrysander, Spitta, A. Tobler, and R. Weinhold, whose task will be to superintend the serial work, which is to contain both religious and secular compositions. The first volume will contain S. Schmidt's 'Tabulatura Nova' for the organ and the piano.

WE have received favourable accounts of Madame Schumann, whose health seems to be quite restored. While the esteemed pianist and teacher will, with her elder daughter, remain in Frankfort, her younger daughter, Mlle. Eugenie Schumann, intends to come to London in October to undertake pupils privately or in class. She will also continue to prepare pupils who may wish to study afterwards in Frankfort with Madame Schumann.

THE Emperor of Austria has visited the British section of the Vienna Exhibition, and has expressed himself as highly pleased with the display this country has made.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Halle to secure the house in which Handel was born, and transform it into a museum similar to the Mozart Geburtshaus in Salzburg, and the Beethoven Geburtshaus in Bonn. This scheme is likely to meet with cordial approval and assistance from English musicians.

THE court theatres in Cassel, Hanover, and Wiesbaden are to be placed under the direction of the municipal authorities of these respective towns.

CONCERTS, &c., NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy Students' Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
- Contessa San Carlo's Concert, 3, Princes' Hall.
- Miss Frances Alliston's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
- Mrs. Jean Humel's Concert, 8, St. James's (Banqueting) Hall.
- Richter Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
- Covent Garden Opera, 8.30, 'La Luce dell' Asia.'
- Miss Atkinson's Violin Recital, 8.30, Princes' Hall.

- TUES.** Mr. Lawrence Kellie's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Mlle. Szumowska's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
 — Mr. Frank Boor's Concert, 3, Princes' Hall.
 — Mr. Wilhelm Ganz's Concert, 3, No. 1, Belgrave Square.
 — Miss Alice Fairman's Concert, 3, Messrs. Colliard & Colliard's Rooms.
 — Master Max Hamburg's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Madame Caravoglia's Concert, 3, Lyric Club.
 — Concert in Aid of the Scottish Home Industries, 4, No. 18, Carlton House Terrace.
 — Miss Lilly von Korantzki's Concert, 8, St. James's (Banqueting Hall).
 — Musical Guild Concert, 8, Kensington Town Hall.
 — Covent Garden Opera, 8, 'Roméo et Juliette.'
 — Signor Guerini's Concert, 8.30, No. 53, Cleveland Square.
 — Mlle. Louise Douste's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Princes' Hall.
WED. Herr Max Schwarz's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Mr. W. G. Cusins's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
 — Concert in Aid of St. Agnes' Orphanage, 3, Princes' Hall.
 — Mlle. Marie Tietjens's Concert, 3, No. 7, Park Crescent.
 — Miss Nellie Levey's Concert, 3.30, Queen's Gate Mansions.
 — Madame Dukas's Song Recital, 3.30, Messrs. Colliard & Colliard's Rooms.
 — Concert in Aid of St. Michael's National Schools, 8, Grosvenor Hall.
 — Miss Anna Roeckner's Concert, 8, Princes' Hall.
 — Covent Garden Opera, 'Das Rheingold.'
THURS. Master Max Hamburg's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Mlle. Chaminade's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
 — Miss Marie Warras's Concert, 3, Princes' Hall.
 — Madame Sidney Pratten's Guitar Recital, 3, No. 1, Belgrave Square.
 — Miss Emma Barnett's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's (Banqueting Hall).
 — Royal College of Music Concert, 3, Alexandra House.
 — Madame Cellini's Concert, 9, St. James's Hall.
 — Covent Garden Opera.
FRI. Sir Charles Halle's Schubert Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
 — Signor Simonetti's Concert, 3, Portman Rooms.
 — Miss Edith Nett Bowser's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
 — Mr. Jan Mulder's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
 — Covent Garden Opera.
SAT. Señor Sarasate's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
 — Special Performance of Handel's 'Judas Maccabæus,' 3, Crystal Palace.
 — Mr. E. Lehmann's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
 — Covent Garden Opera.

* TICKETS for ALL CONCERTS in above list at TREE'S OFFICE, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly. Also TICKETS for VENICE at OLYMPIA, BUFFALO BILL, and 'JUDAS MACCABÆUS' at Crystal Palace on June 25. No Charge for Booking.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—Afternoon Performance: 'La Statue du Commandeur,' a play without words from Champfleury's Book. Written by P. Eudel and E. Mangin. Music by Adolphe David.

YET another setting has been given to that immortal story of Don Juan which Molière borrowed from Tirso de Molina. In the as yet unpublished record of his conversations in Guernsey Victor Hugo condemns, as not too comprehensible, the title of 'Le Festin de Pierre,' which Molière gave his rendering of the play, and said that 'Le Convive de Pierre' would be far more terrible. The new adaptation of the story claims only to be a travesty. Beginning as it does in what might be thought comic opera, and ending in tragedy or melodrama, and being presented entirely in pantomime, it is at least a novelty. It is dull in parts, and the opening of the second act is painfully wearisome and trivial. There is, moreover, no such underlying touch of tenderness as commended Pierrot to public liking. As a whole, however, it is amusing and pleasing, if non-descript, and may be seen with the certainty of enjoyment. A great delight in it is that the notion of burlesque is slow to assert itself. In the first act all might well be serious. We see Don Juan serenading his mistresses, listen to music that does not recall "Deh vieni alla finestra," watch the invitation to supper, and contemplate the consternation of the servants as the statue of the commander bows grave acceptance of the mocking invitation of Don Juan to be one of his guests. After some miserable preliminary fooling is over the guests assemble and the statue arrives. Gravely and rebukefully he sits at table, and Don Juan can scarcely conceal beneath simulated assurance his sinking of heart. Under the attentions of the ladies, who fill his glass with wine and kisses, the statue unbends. As he drinks, the wine, so long unfamiliar, warms his veins; he doffs his helmet, and allows his head to be garlanded with roses,

getting in the end thoroughly drunk, and indulging in wild revelry. Next morning he is penitent and suffering, unable to remount his pedestal. When, however, Don Juan replaces the helmet on his head sobriety returns, and brings with it a recollection of his wrongs. Don Juan is then somewhat unjustly slain. This diverting trifle is well played by M. Tarride as the statue, M. Burguet as Don Juan, and Mlle. M. Chassin and Mlle. Litini as the two seducers. M. Courtès as Sganarelle, brought on as a servant of Don Juan, is far less happy than he was as Pierrot père.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE season at the Avenue and the Adelphi has closed, temporarily at least; and at the Gaiety, the Savoy, and other theatres the last nights are announced. At the Garrick 'A Fool's Paradise' is played for the last time to-night, and Monday will witness a revival of 'A Pair of Spectacles.'

'MOSES AND SON' is the title of a piece with which the Royalty has reopened. It is a very unhappy skit upon Jewish social life, and is in equal degrees inept and unpleasant. Actors of repute, including Mr. Righton and Miss Annie Irish, strove vainly to recommend it to a displeased audience.

'STRATHLOGAN,' a five-act drama by Messrs. Charles Overton and Hugh Moss, produced on Thursday in last week at the Princess's, is a conventional Irish drama of the sensational pattern. A gallant hero, suspected of a murder of which he is innocent, runs incessant danger, and the real criminal is compelled by the logic of events to commit further offences. With its sensational scenes and with an interpretation excellent in the main, though wholly un-Irish in character, it may hope for a popular success, but demands no further recognition. Artists so excellent as Miss Olga Brandon, Miss Dorothy Dorr, and Mr. Herbert Waring take part in the representation. The last named has, indeed, what is called a dual rôle.

A REVIVAL at the Comedy Theatre, during the absence of Mr. Hawtrey, of 'The Private Secretary,' with Mr. F. Thornton in the character previously played by Mr. Penley and Mr. Beerbohm Tree, is said to be projected.

MADAME BERNHARDT appeared for the first time this season as La Tosca on Monday at the English Opera House. Her performance was admirable, and in the great scene of the third act has not been surpassed. The support afforded her was moderate.

MR. ISAAC HENDERSON sailed for New York last Wednesday, to superintend the production of 'Agatha,' which is to be played at Boston in the autumn. It will probably appear in the evening bill of a London theatre at the same time.

MANY tourists may be pleased to learn that the Passionsspiel performed at Erl in Tyrol on May 22nd and 29th, by a company of over 150 inhabitants of Erl and the neighbourhood, will be repeated on several Sundays and festivals during the summer and autumn: June 19th, 26th, 29th; July 3rd, 10th, 24th, 31st; August 14th, 21st, 28th; and September 11th.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. A. H.—S. J. A. F.—E. P.—H. R.—H. B.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

Erratum.—In *Athen.*, No. 3372, p. 761, col. 3, the third heading of the entries of Prior Essex's note-book was erroneously given, "Anno regni regis Ricardii iij.," instead of being a repetition of the second heading.

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